The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,601—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1896.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
157, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB BRANCH

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY
Insect Bites or Stings, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Ailments, use
CALVERT'S 20 % CARBOLIC SOAP.
Extract of Letter from London Mission, Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa:—"Here, the people with sores, yaws, &c., come to be treated with that 20 per cent. Medical Soap. We would fail to give instances of its unparalleled success."
Also used at Bed Time it generally prevents Mosquito Bites.
In 1s. Tablets (English Rate).
F. C. CALVERT & Co. MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th Feb.
† GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	4280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	F. Crewe	7th March
R.I. SHANNON	4189	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M.I. GANGES	4286	W. B. Andrews	21st "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	A. Symons	28th "
† SUTLEJ	4204	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
R.I. PENINSULAR	3907	H. T. Weighell	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,953	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	.....	3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE ..... 6th Feb, 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO ..... 5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
[redacted]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of homeward English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 8th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on or about the 6th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

[redacted] OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., [redacted] of existing concessions.

[redacted] RS met on arrival.

[redacted] NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND [redacted] S, at current rates.

[redacted] OKS supplied gratis, and general information given.

[redacted] NTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

[redacted] S. S. "HOPEDALE" has [redacted] D from NEW YORK with Kerosene Oils [redacted] argo.

[redacted] re requested to present their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE [redacted] their GOODS without Delay.

[redacted] is discharging CARGO in Stream and unless [redacted] mmediately for the CARGO the same will be [redacted] Captain at CONSIGNEE'S risk and expense.

[redacted] ro hereby expressly notified that all Claims [redacted] ust be submitted to the Captain and Surveyor [redacted] SIGNATURE before the Goods are removed [redacted] mer.

[redacted] ust be presented before the sailing of the [redacted] wise none will be entertained.

[redacted] CKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, s. s. Hopedale.
[redacted] January, 1896.

[redacted] SH COUNTRY HOME FOR [redacted] INDIAN GIRLS.

[redacted] D NUMBER of PUPILS from [redacted] received at a Pleasantly Situated Country [redacted] bridge. The usual English subjects and [redacted] arefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff [redacted] ncesse and Visiting Professors. Charming [redacted] Comfortable Home, and good Library, [redacted] aid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATE AND SILVER GOODS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR
SPLNDID STOCK IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
WEDDING GIFTS. | CHRISTENING PRESENTS. | BIRTHDAY GIFTS.
GOODS FROM THE BEST MAKERS ONLY.
LATEST DESIGNS!!
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S
SALE.
200 PAIRS
CREAM MADRAS CURTAINS.
3½ Yards Long Usual price ..... Rs. 8-8.
Half-price ..... Rs. 4-4.
CALL AND SEE THIS.
GREAT BARGAIN.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.
DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENTS
UNDER THE CHARGE OF
QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY—
HEAD OFFICE:
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDING, FORT.
VICTORIA HOUSE, BYCULLA, AND
CUMBALLA HILL.
POONA—
TEMPLE HOUSE, CAMP,
AND
BOODHWAR PEIT, CITY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE ARMY
USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR.
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new trip's action on he winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

—COLLARS—
"SHAPES TO DATE."
GENTS' COLLARS, BEST IRISH LINEN,
FOUR-FOLD, MADE "SPECIALLY" TO ORDER.
DHOBIE-PROOF.
THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IF YOU STUDY YOUR HEALTH
NEVER USE DOUBTFUL DRUGS.
THERE are two Extracts of Sarsaparilla manufactured by KEMP & Co., LD., in their Bombay Laboratories which surpass in every essential quality the imported preparations of the Drug, which are often of advanced age and of questionable activity and condition.
KEMP'S EXTRACTS
Are always to be relied on
FOR FRESHNESS AND PURITY,
FOR SWEETNESS AND EQUALITY OF STRENGTH,
ALWAYS FLUID AND
AND ARE BRIGHT.
KEMP'S
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-4, 4-0 and 7-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S
IODIZED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-8, 4-8, and 8-8 per Bottle.
GREAT caution should be exercised in taking Blood Mixtures, etc., of unknown composition, as these sometimes cause very painful and disfigured skin eruptions.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a SEASON to BOMBAY, OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

WHEN YOUR SPIRITS DROOP,
WHEN THE SALT OF
LIFE SEEMS GONE,
WHEN YOUR APPETITE FLAGS,
WHEN YOUR STRENGTH FAILS,
TURN FOR RELIEF TO
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL
INVIGORATOR,
Of which a few doses will pull you up and throw New Zest into your Life.
One trial will convince you of its merits.
May be used as a Liqueur after meals.
Pleasant to the Palate. Absolutely Safe.
Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THERE IS BUT ONE
HAIR DOUCHE,
AND THAT IS
KEMP'S.
AS A PRESERVER,
AS A RESTORER,
AS A DRESSING,
AS A STRENGTHENER,
AS A CLEANSING MEDIUM
FOR THE HAIR
IT HAS NO RIVAL.
Its use in India is a positive necessity for all who desire to possess a good head of hair. Equally suitable for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND
CHILDREN.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE
SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
A PIANO RECITAL AND CONCERT
Will be given in the HALL of the INSTITUTE
THIS DAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, AT 9 P.M.
By Mr. R. WENNING.
PROGRAMME.

1. Piano .....Overture Guillaume Tell .....Rossini.
Miss EVANS and Mr. WENNING.
2. Piano .....Cis Moll Sonata (Moonlight) ..Beethoven.
Mr. WENNING.
3 Violin .....(1) Nocturne .....Chopin.
(2) Pizzicato .....Thome.
SIGNOR LAGATTOLLA.
4. Piano .....Souvenirs d'Italie.....Leschetizky.
(a) Barcarola.
(b) Tarantella.
Mr. WENNING.
5. Part Songs ..(a) Silent Night .....Barnby.
(b) Ave Verum .....Gounod.
6. Piano .....(a) Faust—Fantaisie Brillante.Gounod.
(b) Valse Chromatique.....G. dard.
Miss EVANS.
7. Trio.....Piano, Violin and Violoncello..Haydn.
8. Piano .....(a) Hungarian Czardas,
(b) Caprice, Genro Scarlatti ...Paderewski.
Mr. WENNING.
9. Violin .....(a) Mazurka (Obertass).....Wieniawski.
(b) Pizzicato .....Delibes.
SIGNOR LAGATTOLLA.
10. Part Song.....Gipsy Life .....Schumann.

ADMISSION..... Rs. 3.

Seats may be booked at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and at Mr. WENNING'S Music Room, Hornby Road.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA.
A FANCY DRESS DANCE
will be held in the
Mechanics' Institute, Parel.
On FEB. 7TH, 1896, at 9 P.M., (Bombay time.)
Tickets to admit one Gentleman and Lady Rs. 3.
Extra Lady's ticket one rupee.
No Tickets will be sold at the door.
Tickets may be had from
Mr. W. LYNCH, (Parel.)
Mr. A. SIMPSON, (Parel.)
Mr. O. THOMPSON, (Parel.)
Mr. M. WHITBURN, (Byculla) and
L. A. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S.S. ORONSAY has arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON and DISCHARGES in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for the Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from Mr. HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE DEWACHA, the Administrator of the Estate and Credits of the late Mr. FRAMJEE SORABJEE DEWACHA, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1896, at 4 P.M., SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Auction Room, in Forbes and Medows Streets, All the right, title, share, and interest of the said deceased in one undivided twentieth part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and chawls standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Hanuman Lane in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Mandvie, and containing by admeasurement 1,002 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Purshotumdass Premjee and partly by the property of Morarjee Goculdas or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage, on or towards the South by the said Hanuman Lane, and on or towards the West by the property of Dinshawjee Nessurwanjee, which said hereditaments chawls and premises were formerly in the occupation of Framjee Bomonjee Daroowalla and several other tenants and are now in the occupation of Pallonjee Framjee Daroowalla and others, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 724, New Survey No. 1670, and the said messuages, tenements or chawls there on are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 82 and 83.

For further particular, and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned—Dated this 31st day of January, 1896.

EDGELOW and GULABCHAND,
Solicitors for the Administrators,
MR. HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE DEWACHA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!!SPECIAL REGARD FOR!!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KOP'S BEER
NON-ALCOHOLIC)
Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.
Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.
PATRONS: T. E. LORD & LADY SANDHURST.
THE OPERA BURLESQUE,
ENTITLED
"ELIZABETH R.,"
Will be repeated by the above Club on
TUESDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,
To meet the Deficit in the Performances given in December.

FRIDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
Introducing the latest Popular Airs and Dances.
OVER 60 PERFORMERS,
Orchestra .....ROYAL IRISH STRING BAND
Musical Director ..MR. HENDERSON.
Overture: 9-0 P.M. Carriages: 11-30 P.M.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:
Stalls and Dress Circle .....Rs. 3.
Back Seats and Gallery .....Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform admitted Half-price to the c. l Seats.

THE FAVOURITE'S RETURN.
HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY,
MORE VARIED, GREATER,
GRANDER IN EVERY WAY.
TWO SHOWS IN ONE.
A Trade Mark of Superiority.
THE NEW COMPANY.
The largest Company ever brought to Bombay under one management.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6TH.
LOCATION OF OUR PAVILIONS
ON THE MAIDAN.
Doors open 8 p.m. Commence 9 p.m.
NO HALF PRICE AT EVENING SHOWS.
FAMILY MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Children and Servants half price to all parts of the Circus.
Doors open 3 P.M. Commence at 4 P.M.
Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.
All Matinee Programmes are a fac-simile of the evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

PLEASE NOTE that the 5 per cent. REDUCTION in PRICES notified in this paper on the 1st instant, does not extend to WINES and SPIRITS, nor to ARMS and AMMUNITION, on which, however, a reduction of 2½ per cent. will be made. Neither will it extend to any Goods of local production.

A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC!

WHY do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC

Will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only!

SOLE MANUFACTURER.
DR. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI.
Near Chamarbag, Parel, Bombay; TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay; and of other respectable Druggists.
Price 12 annas per Bottle; for 1 doz. Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.
Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER,
It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.
A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Colaba. Lloyd's Surveyor.
I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage.
Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON;
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING
BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.	
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.	
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,25,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
Established 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	„	92,51,885 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	„	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

KASHMIR SAPPHIRES FOR SALE.

THE KASHMIR DARBAR propose to hold a further Sale of three or four boxes of ROUGH SAPPHIRES at Jammu, on the 10th of February next.
The Stones will be on view for two days previous to the sale. In the event of the boxes offered being sold, it is proposed to hold no more sales during the current year 1896.
All dealers are invited to attend.
AMARSINGH,
Vice-President of Council.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the administrators of the estate of the late Mr. JAMES DICKSON, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building bungalows:—

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, admeasuring 4,725 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots of Survey Nos. 250 and 251, or one of such plots or Survey Nos. situate on Palli Hill, near Bandora, in the registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north partly by the properties of Hormusjee Jamasjee, partly by the property of D. A. DeSilva and partly by the Palli Hill Gymkhana, on the south partly by the property formerly of Dr. Temperly Gray and now of Ardeser Pestonjee Sethna, partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee and partly by the property of the said D. A. DeSilva, on the east partly by the Palli Hill Road, partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee, and partly by the property of Jaibhai Sethna, and on the west partly by the property now or formerly of Tapidas Varadas, partly by the property of the said D. A. DeSilva, and partly by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee,

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, situate to the west of Lot No. I and at a distance of about 192 feet therefrom, admeasuring 494 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots or Survey Nos. 248 and 251 or one of such plots of Survey Nos. situated on Palli Hill near Bandora aforesaid, in the aforesaid registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north, south, east, and west by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or grass ground, situated to the north-west of and at a short distance from Lot No. II., containing 143 square yards (more or less), and supposed to form part of plots or Survey Nos. 250 and 251 or one of such plots or Survey Nos. situate on Palli Hill, near Bandora, in the aforesaid registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and bounded on the north, south, east, and west by the property of the said Hormusjee Jamasjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL FULLY GOOD COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Thacker Deojee Vussonjee by order of Marwaree Megajee Motecjee and on account and risk of Liladhur Motichand the following bales of cotton.

100 full pressed bales Bengal fully good cotton:—

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. P. SAYERS, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Sankli Street, Byculla, personal effects, household furniture, jewellery, old coins, postage stamps, and very valuable library, comprising Early Records of Travel, Manners and Customs of the People of India and the East, with rare engravings and maps, works on Natural History, Voyages and Travels Novels and Miscellaneous Literature, old Standard Authors. A magnificent set of Mrs. Inchbald's "The Theatre," British Modern and Old Plays, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—Jewellery, stamps and coins can be seen at Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, at their office, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 435 of 1892.
Appeal No. 840.
Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manookjee Mody.....Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at the hour of 3-30 p.m., in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th instant.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Salsette and district of Thana, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Oosman Chotani, dated the 29th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gunney of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 29th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9360, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assigment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 29th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land si... Apollo Bay Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, by admeasurement 951 7-9 square yards and ... follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by ... proposed road, on or towards the south by vac... the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay wards the east by the site of a proposed road, an... wards the west by land held on lease from the sa... by Hajee Oosman Haji Chotani, which said pr... assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue und... and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bo... were formerly in the occupation of the said Trust... now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and a... mises held by the said plaintiff and defendant und... dated the 25th day of May, 1888, from the said T... the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 18... a covenant for the renewal of the lease for su... term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed up... the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the ... clamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, con... admeasurement 8 square feet or thereabouts, and ... follows: That is to say on or towards the north by ... a proposed road, on or towards the south and we... hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards t... the site of a proposed road, which said premises ... by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 95... situate in the registration district of Bombay ... formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees an... in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are t... held by the plaintiff and defendant under a le... the 23rd day of September, 1890, from the said T... which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated t... of May, 1888, for the same period and subject t... covenants and conditions as are contained in the ...

Lot No. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business ... Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the ... said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of ... Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the ... or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forb... Medows Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTO...
Bombay, 3rd February, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COFFIN FURNITURE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. on account and at the risk of Messrs. W. H. Brewer and Co.

3 cases of coffin furniture consisting of fringes, tassels, plumes, brassware wreath cases, &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 mahogany square piano by Rich and Lipp.
1 phonograph.
1 folding camera with 5 lenses, by Ross.
1 box vegetable seeds and garden implements.
1 English ice-chest.
50 bags German oats.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Savantram Kanyalal—

F. F. and Co. K.—115-17. 3 cases each 20 pieces fast colour black Italian checks and stripes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. W. C. SMITH—

20 kegs each 1 cwt. superior red lead.
10 drums each 5 imperial gallons genuine double linseed oil.
10 drums tinned each 5 imperial gallons genuine turpentine.

The property of P. Nassif, Esq., consisting of sofas, chairs, single and double bedsteads with mattres, cloths, press, dressing and marble wash-hand tables, writing table, cane sofa and chairs, lamps, glassware, &c.

By order of Bhunsalee Dharamsey Tricum and on account and at the risk of Bhunsalee Soonderjee Thurdass—

A quantity of Cutchwork silverware consisting of plates, cups, tea-set, flower vases, cream jugs, card cases, umbrella and walking-stick handles, mustard pots, salt-cellars, covers, &c.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. "Leander" from London.

318 W L & Co. 1-3. 2 bales each about 5 white spun yarn damaged by sea-water.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong-built serviceable landau.
1 light and neat dog-cart.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY AND BELTING AT THE HOPE MILLS, DELISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Hope Mills, DeLisle Road, Chinchpoogly, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m.

4 drawing frames.
1 roving frame.
A quantity of leather belting damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, in Nagdevi Street, or Barbhaya Moholla, Hoosria Street, and Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, or Mutton Street, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties, by order of Cursetjee Hormusjee and Nowrojee Pestonjee Gadiwala, the administrator of the estate of the late Pestonjee Hormusjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Halimabai, widow and administratrix of the

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	120,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,392xd
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	16 p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	670
nglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	35	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,580
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	910
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	11
Commercial Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	66-
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,300
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,285
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Jacob Sassoon	1,100	500	500	25	680
James Greaves	900	500	500	Nil	220
Jaffer Alli	...	...	...	...	...
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeeraj Balloo Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,070
Jubilee Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khatau Makanji Spg. & Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Leopold	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	850
Lord Reay Mfg	2,000	100	100	dvd Rs.10	207
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Mahadeo Sivaji	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,150
Mahalaxmee	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,240
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	63
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,595
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	1611
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,310
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd	44
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	par
National	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	560
Presidency	743	1,000	1,000	40	455
Premier Mills Co (Ld)	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005 xd
Ripon Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,320
Sassoon	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Sholapore Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	815
Soonderdas	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern India	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Southern Mahratta	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	220
Sun Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Star of India	475	800	800	dvd Rs15	630
Swadeshi Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	780
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	00
Vasanjee Lakhmishunker C Mill	900	500	900	15	5 1
Vasanjee Lakhmishunker Co, Ld	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	271
Victoria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	735
Western India	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Wadia Mills	...	...	...	...	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.		
G. I. P. R. Consolidated	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,80
Stock	...	£ 18	...	o.	52
B. B. & C. I. R.					

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137.
Albert Ginning Co	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Allen (Kurrachee)	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 2	175
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...
Bhownugger	550	250	250	25	150
City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Combay Cotton Cawnpore Press	500	200	200	1.	160
Dharamsey Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	120
Colaba	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
East India	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
English Press and Manfg	150	9,500	500	25+80	1160
Fort	300	500	500	dvdRs30	570
French	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405 xd
Harvey and Sahapathy	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	1414-1
Hingoll	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Khangaum	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Malvira Press Co., Ld	...	...	...	...	...
Mahadmara Cotton Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	974
Manfg Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	1.25
Ombay Cotton Co. Ld	2,100	400	400	Nil	160
Mercantile	1,000	250	all	15	1824
Mofussil Co	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	555
Munmar M	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1.25
New Berar	...	...	...	...	...
New Indian	100	500	500	25	485
Prince of Wales	500	500	75	20	43
Sahapathy (Bellary)	300	500	500	30	58
Sassoon	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind and Punjab Co	400	2,000	750	80	515
Sind Woollen	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Sorab	...	...	...	16	20
Strat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	12	11
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs6	1,25

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	15 / 75	380
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	30
Bad haus Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1350
Bombay Co Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Bombay Paper Mills	2,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	2.0
Deccan Mills	...	1,000	1,000	50	400
Delhi and Northern India	1,500	200	200	1	205
Flour Mills	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Cloth & General Mills	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Guzerat Co., Ld	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Guarantee Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
Ship Asso	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Ship Roberts	4,000	200	175	21	346
...	500	500	300	30	20.
...	...	100	100	Nil	...
...	...	...	100	dvd Rs15	180
...	...	...	100	9 pr. ct.	60
...	...	...	200	...	60

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Mr. Wenning's Piano Recital and Concert, 9 p.m.
The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre.
Y. M. C. A., Address to Christian Workers by Mr. Reeve, of Poona, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kirkhill entered the dock on Saturday; the steamer Stolzenfels left it on Friday, and the steamer Goa yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Strathgyle and Nubia entered the dock on Saturday; the steamer City of Dublin left it on Friday, and the steamers Imperator and Clyde yesterday.

BYCULLA CLUB BALL.—Owing to the mourning observed for H. R. H. the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Byculla Club Ball is postponed to Thursday, the 13th instant.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for January, 1896:—Daily average attendance 222; admissions, 2,284; prevailing diseases, fevers and catarrhal diseases.

ENGLISH LECTURE.—Mr. Kantak will deliver a lecture in connection with the Bai Vidvadjana Sabha at the New English School Hall, Fanaswady, tomorrow, at 3 p.m. Mr. B. B. Pitale, J.P., will preside. Subject: "Education Stages, Past and Present." The lecture is open to the public.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and family have made a donation of Rs. 7,500 to the trutees of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, on condition that the amount be kept intact and the interest accruing from it be devoted to the expense of feeding animal patients at the hospital. The donation is in memory of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture	Norma ... Bellini.
Valse	Carmen ... Strauss.
Selection	La Cisale ... Godfrey.
Polka	Off we go ... Coote.
Intermozzo	Cavalaria Rusticana ... Mascagni.
Galop	Champagne ... Schubert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF AN HABITUAL DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Falkland Road, touching the death of Harri Kasseeba, a vendor of pan sopari at Falkland Road, where he also resided. Deceased was an habitual drunkard, and had been for the last twelve months suffering from pain in his chest, difficulty of breathing and cough. About 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Harri left home after taking his meal, and about 8 p.m. was brought home by an acquaintance, named Essoo, who resides at Doorgadavie Road. Deceased, who was then smelling of liquor, sat on a chair. Suddenly he vomitted, fainted, fell off the chair, and died instantly. A verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER MIXTURE.—This mixture is too well-known to need to be strongly recommended here. Dr. Dhunjibhoy Ratton, the sole manufacturer of the preparation, claims for it the repute of being a specific remedy for the cure of malarious intermittent fever. Besides being a good antidote for fever, the mixture is credited with improving appetite and restoring the digestive powers, and is frequently used as a tonic. To Europeans and natives alike travelling in malarious districts it has often proved of incalculable benefit. It has a very pleasant aromatic taste, and never fails to cure fever of even six months' standing. To people working in mills and factories it is an indispensable remedy, as appears from so many certificates, both from Europeans and natives, who have testified willingly to the therapeutic value ascribed to it by Dr. Dhunjibhoy. Considering the low prices at which this valuable mixture is sold, there is no wonder that it commands an extensive sale.

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN.—About 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, policeman No. 1508 H, doing duty at the Mody Bunder, noticed the dead body of a man floating in the sea, about twelve paces away from the wharf. The sepoy got into a tony and brought the body out to Bori Bunder. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a pair of trousers, and a woollen jacket. On the information being circulated throughout the town a womandamed Mariam residing at Nizam Street, came forward and identified the body as that of her husband, Shaik Esroos Shaik Dawood Meya, aged fifty-five years. From the evidence of the widow Mariam, it appears that the deceased had been for some months past suffering from dysentery, and was out of employment. On Saturday morning deceased suddenly disappeared, and could not be found until the police informed his widow of the discovery of his body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday evening at Bori Bunder on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of suicide by drowning in the sea.

ROBBING AN ACTRESS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mahomed Meya, a Mahomedan, having a previous conviction standing against him, was charged by Constable Mirza Mahomedally, of the C. I. Department, before Mr. W. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and thefts of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 30, the property of Rahimjan, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Khetwady Black Road. On Thursday night the prosecutrix locked the door of her room and went to a theatre in Grant Road, where she is employed as an actress. During her absence accused broke into her room by forcibly removing the lock on the door and carried away some clothes from an open box. He was going along the Erskine Road with a bundle containing these clothes under his arm, when a policeman doing duty on that road, stopped him and questioned him as to how he came by the bundle. As the man failed to give a satisfactory explanation, the policeman took him into custody, and on an inquiry ascertained that the property belonged to the prosecutrix, who identified it as her own. Accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DEPARTURE OF THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.—On Thursday night, his Highness Sir Man singhjee, K.C.S.I., the Thakore Saheb of Palitana left the Grant Road Station by the Ahmedabad mail train for Palitana. Many of his Highness' personal friends and admirers, the leading members of the Jain community, now residing in Bombay, and a number of influential merchants were present on the station platform to see his Highness off. Presentations of bouquets, garlands, etc., were, at his Highness' earnest desire, put a stop to, and the departure made a private one out of respect to the memory of the late Maharaja of Bhownugger, with whom his Highness was intimately acquainted. On Wednesday last, his Highness received with sorrow and regret the sad news of the premature death of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger. The Thakore Saheb telegraphed to H. H. Bhavsinghjee and the Maharanee of Bhownugger his heartfelt condolences and sympathy at the sad, premature, and much-lamented death of his beloved and popular friend. A good number of congratulatory messages and letters were received by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana on the occasion of his being honoured with the title of knighthood. His Highness had returned the private visits at Government House, Malabar Point, paid him by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, and the Earl and Countess Spencer, at his bungalow, Malabar Hill, during his stay in Bombay.

BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Mirza Mahomedalli, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Jamal Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, residing at Surat, and Haji Alli Hoosenalli, a Persian, native of Shiraz, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three counts of theft of wearing apparel and currency notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 300, the property of Abdulla Mahomed, and two other Arab horse-dealers at Oomer Jamal's stables at Bellasis Road. The gang of burglars to whom accused belonged had been carrying on their nefarious trade for some months past without being detected by the police. It appears that on Thursday night, about half-past nine o'clock, a Borah, named Jafferbhoy, a hawker in old irons, informed police havildar No. 892 of the C. I. Department that the first accused offered him for sale three large mirrors, which the hawker thought belonged to Dawood Baugh, he having previously heard of such mirrors being stolen from that place, and that the accused had already sold some more mirrors to some Arab horse-dealers at Oomer Jamal's stables. The police havildar and the Borah hawker, were going to the Oomer Jamal's stables, when on their way they found the two accused sitting in a coffee shop at Grant Road. Both men were taken into custody, and from the statements they made the police subsequently traced the property mentioned in the charge sheet to several Marwarees at Kamatipoora, to whom they had been sold by accused during the last fortnight. The magistrate, convicted the first accused [illegible] charges his Worship did not, as at present advised, think one could be maintained against him. In advising the complainant to withdraw the charges against Shamrao Bhao and the other accused, his Worship said that the evidence he had heard in the case was such as to satisfy him that her character was superior to the charges which had been made against her, and that she very nearly enjoyed the same good reputation she did before the matter which she complained of took place. So far as Shamrao Bhao was concerned, he stated distinctly that he knew nothing about her character and made no charge whatever against her. Under the circumstances the magistrate thought she was entitled to consider her character under no aspersion whatever and to maintain her position of respectability in her caste untarnished. The charge was then allowed to be withdrawn on the application of Mr. Mulgavker.

DEATH OF THE VICAR OF CULVEM.—We regret to have to record the death, on Friday last, at the house of his brother, Mr. J. J. Rodrigues, Bandora, from an acute form of diabetes, of the Rev. Father John Francis Rodrigues, Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem, in Salsette. Father Rodrigues was the son of the late Anthony M. Rodrigues. One of his grand uncles was a priest, and his mother's brother, the Rev. Elias Fernandes, is in charge of the famous chapel of Nossa Senhora de Monte. The deceased cleric was born on the 18th August, 1830. He received his early education at Bandora and at Dadar; and at the latter place he subsequently taught Latin and Portuguese. He was admitted by the late Dr. Whelan as ecclasiastical student in his Seminary, and thereafter he proceeded to Goa, and got admittance into the Seminary of Rachol. Returning thence, he joined the Jesuit Seminary of Bandora, and prepared himself for the priesthood under the direction of the late Most Rev. Dr. Leo Meurin, then director of that Seminary. On the 19th April, 1862, he was ordained priest by the then Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, the late Dr. Walter Stein, of the Society of Jesus. He said his first Mass in the Church of St. Peter, where his mortal remains now lie. On the 1st November, 1862, he was ordered to take charge of the parish of Candolim, in Salsette, where he worked with zeal and gained the goodwill of his flock. On the demise of Father Mascarenhas, he was sent out as Vicar to the Church of Culvem, then considered a most arduous mission. He entered on his task with his wonted zeal, and by sweetness of temper and conciliatory ways, won golden opinions, and the affection and esteem of all who came in contact with him. He promoted education, in various ways, and he was looked upon by the villagers as their adviser and friend in all matters relating to their welfare. To the regret of his parishioners, on the 9th January, 1881, he received orders to proceed to Juvem and take charge there of the parish. Here also he laboured with zeal for the good of his parish and was much respected for his high character. From Juvem, he was sent back to Culvem, where he was November, 1889) received with joy by his old flock. Despite his indifferent health, he continued to labour cheerfully for the welfare of his people. On Friday, the 24th ultimo, he was taken seriously ill, and was removed for medical aid to Bandora, where, after a short illness, during which he bore his sufferings with remarkable patience, he expired peacefully on Friday, at 2 a. m. fortified, by the rites of his church. His funeral was attended by numerous clergy, European and native, of both jurisdictions, and also by a crowd of relatives, friends and admirers from Salsette and Bombay. At the service, the very Rev. Father Joseph Hoenc, S.J., officiated, and the musical part of the service was performed by a local choir, assisted by some of the old pupils of the deceased Rev. gentleman. The funeral oration was pronounced by the Very Rev. Father M. A. Fonseca, of the Cathedral of our Lady of Hope, Bombay, who feelingly referred to the [illegible] of Father Rodrigues, who, he said, was his schoolmaster, his countryman, and friend.

THE INDIAN SKETCH.

VARIOUS attempts have been made from time to time to publish an illustrated art journal in this part of India, but the difficulties attendant upon such an effort are so great that after a brief and chequered career the publications have ceased to be. If the proprietors of the *Indian Sketch*, which made its first appearance last week, were superstitious they would probably be expecting the same fate, for they would regard as an evil omen the almost sudden demise a fortnight ago of Mr. C. J. Middleton, who had taken a most active part in arranging the thousand and one preliminaries connected with the inauguration of a new literary and artistic venture. But the proprietors are not superstitious folk, and so far from anticipating failure, they have been encouraged by numerous promises of support to cherish the ambition of issuing the magazine weekly. This will be another step in the direction of making the magazine correspond still more closely to its bright and readable English namesake. It would be affectation to deny the presence of some blemishes in the first number, but the reader is assured, that these errors will be overcome in future issues and that the magazine will attain a standard of excellence not surpassed in England. However this may be, the magazine, notwithstanding the way in which some of the illustrations have been marred in production, is on the whole a well printed and artistic paper. Not a dull line is to be found in the literary matter, which is all contributed by writers under different *nome de plumes*. "Stray notes about what we know," illustrations of Hindu Mythology, sketches of Anglo-Indian and Native Life, Ladies' Fashion pages fully illustrated, the Idlers' Page, full page comic pictures, and short stories and sketches are amongst the features which are to make up, month by month, if not week by week, the pages of this periodical. The price per copy is eight annas, and the publishing offices are at 19, Elphinstone Circle.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS AT THE FRENCH LIBRARY.

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS paid a visit to the Cercle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit, on Friday evening last, accompanied by M. Brifaud and M. Baux, his travelling companions. The Prince was received on arrival by Mr. O. S. Pedraza, the president of the Cercle, Mr. J. E. Davar, the honorary secretary, and other members of the committee, and was escorted to the hall upstairs. He was introduced to the members of the committee by Mr. Alexander Schneider, a member of the Cercle, who accompanied him. The Prince inspected very closely the valuable library of the institution, and expressed his great satisfaction at the excellent collection of books which the Cercle possessed. He congratulated the authorities concerned on the success of the Cercle Litteraire. The Prince joined freely in conversation with the members present. He was then treated to light refreshment, and the president of the Cercle proposed the toast of his health, which was cordially responded to. The Prince was elected an honorary member of the Cercle. Before leaving, he signed the book of visitors, and was garlanded by the honorary secretary, who presented him with a superb bouquet.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the Parade State of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	25 / 28
B "	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	12 / 14
C "	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	20 / 24
D "	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	20 / 27
E* "	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	23 / 27
F "	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	19 / 26
G "	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	23 / 29
H "	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	30 / 35
I " } Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	33 / 38
K "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 / 9
Army Staff	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	25 / 8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9 / 30
Total	1	8	7	3	22	3	251	295

* E Company on the range, attendance counting as a Commanding Officers' Parade.

The following Officers were on parade, viz:—Colonel R. S. Brown, V. D.; Major J. P. Baird; Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), G. Lund, J. W. Smith, S. Tomlinson, C. E. Palmer, F. W. English, and A. F. Soundy. (Paymaster); Lieutenants D. J. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth (Quarter-Master), C. T. James, and R. G. Snell; 2nd-Lieutenants H. C. Roe, and H. Fein; and Lieutenant L. Dunlop (Attached).

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the ... January, 1895:—

	£
... to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
... m 1st April 1895 to 25th January	
...	14,799,900
... remitted from 27th January 1895	
... h 1896	2,200,100

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES FARRAN and the HON. MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

WHERE THE HIGH COURT CANNOT INTERFERE.

RAJARAM ALIAS ABA SAHEB BHOSLE VS. GANESH HARI KARKHANIS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, District Judge of Satara. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. B. Chaubal, applered for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. V. R. Jogleker, with Mr. M. V. Bhat, appeared for the defendant and respondent. Their lordships ruled in this case that, when facts are found from which a certain legal inference ought or ought not to be drawn with certainty, the High Court can, in second appeal, correct erroneous conclusions drawn by the lower appellate court. Where, however, the legal inference to be deduced from facts is doubtful, it is not open to the High Court to interfere with the finding of the lower courts.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment in the case, said:—This is an appeal from the appellate decree of the District Court of Satara dismissing the plaintiff's suit. It was an ejectment suit, in which the plaintiff sought to recover possession of a piece of land formerly unincloser but now enclosed so as to form part of the defendant's compound. The District Judge has found that the plaintiff has not proved his title to the land indispute. Counsel for the appellant has pressed us to review that finding, contending upon the authority of Maharaja Sir Lucmeswar Singh vs. Shark Manowar (L. R., 19 I. A., p. 48) and Ram Gopal vs. Shamshchaton (L. R., 19 I. A., p. 228) that we have jurisdiction to do so as it is a mixed question of law and fact, and as the District Judge has not, he contends, drawn the correct conclusions from the simple facts found. It has also been argued before us that certain proceedings before the Mamlatdar taken by Potnis, the predecessor-in-title of the defendant in 1883, which were not followed up effectually debar the defendant from defending this suit with success. The application of the rule deducible from the above and other decisions of the Privy Council is not usually attended with much difficulty. From facts found it is often easy to rule with certainty that a certain legal inference ought or ought not to be drawn. When such a state of facts occurs the Court in second appeal can and often does correct erroneous conclusions drawn by the lower appellate Court. Where, however, the legal inference to be deduced from facts is doubtful it is not open to this Court in second appeal to interfere with the findings of the lower Court. A test which often presents itself to an English lawyer is this. Would a Judge withdraw the case from a jury on the ground that there was no evidence of the question to be found upon, such as adverse possession or title, to go to them, or would he, on the other hand, on certain facts being established, direct them to find in a particular manner. In either of these cases it would be open to this Court in second appeal to come to a different conclusion from the lower appellate Court. But where the question upon the facts and law is one which the Judge would lay before the jury to decide, there it is not open to this Court to consider the propriety of the finding of the lower appellate Court. In some cases doubtless it is difficult to draw the boundary line. In the present the lower appellate Court has found that the plaintiff has not established title to the land. The proof of ownership put forward on behalf of the plaintiff was altogether inadequate and consisted of acts of user over the land on the part of licensees of the plaintiff or of his predecessors-in-title. From these acts, even if unquestioned, the District Judge felt himself unable to draw the inference that the land in disoute belonzed to the plaintiff. The argument of Mr. Branson before us was mainly based upon the assumption that the original title of the plaintiff's ancestors, the Rajas of Satara, to the land in suit was a fact upon which there could be no question, a fact admitted in the case. There is, however, we think, no admission to that effect on the part of the defendant. In cross-examination by the plaintiff he after stating that the land was the ancestral property of his vendors said: "It is said that it was their ancestors who built it about 150 or 200 years ago from the Maharaja of Satara. It was given, I hear, for building a house and living there as similar sites were given to other people by the Maharaja for the same purpose." The defendant was here no doubt stating the popular tradition as to the original ownership of building land in Satara, but we cannot regard that as an admission by him of the plaintiff's original title to the land in dispute. The District Judge deals with the point thus: "During the sovereignty of the late Raja he could doubtless dispose as he thought proper of all vacant ground not belonging to any private individual. But the plaintiff cannot claim rights of a similar nature." The District Judge considers that this does not prove the plaintiff's original title to the land. We do not think that he has fallen into an error of law in this respect. The evidence of user adduced for the plaintiff is to the effect that the Parasnis family who owned a house on the opposite side of the road used the land in question by placing cow-dung and grain upon it and by tolder and fuel and fetheding cattle there. Tots, it is said was done by the permission of the Maharani. The District Judge says that it is unnecessary to question the accuracy of the evidence that Parasnis received permission from the plaintiff's mother to use the ground and did use it. We do not by that expression understand that he found the use and permission as a fact, but he considered that as the ground was mixinclosed such casual acts of ownership if they occurred would not prove title. The presumption which they might give rise to he considered to be rebutted by the fact that Potnis used a privy on the same land which the defendant now uses, and by other acts of ownership which Potnis and his mortgagee exercised over it. The issue of ownership arising from acts of possession was therefore, a doubtful one. There was evidence both ways. The District Judge has found upon it after a careful review of the evidence in a sense unfavourable to the plaintiff. We consider that this finding (a mixed one of law and fact) is a finding with which upon the principles to which we have adverted we cannot interfere. The District Judge has not in his judgment directly alluded to the evidence of the old man, Exhibit 43. That witness proves what is not questioned, that the land to the east of the land in dispute, upon which stands the house of Bapu Sutar, belonged to the plaintiff's predecessor, but he also adds that he lived in a wara on that land and exercised a right of way over the land dispute and therefore he says that it belonged to the same owner. This evidence is of the same class as that considered by the District Judge and adds but little to it. Even if we assume that the District Judge has not taken it into consideration we think that it is not of sufficient importance to have altered his views, but we do not feel justified in saying that it was not present to his mind though he has not set it out or directly alluded to it. As to the second point taken before us no issue was raised with reference to it in the lower appellate Court. If we thought that upon the facts found it would be conclusive in favour of the plaintiff we might, however, give effect to it in second appeal, but we do not think that it is so. In or about 1883 the defendant's predecessor Potnis sued Amrat Parnasnis in the Mamlatdar's Court, alleging that the latter had disturbed his possession by piling sweepings upon the land in dispute and asked to be protected in his enjoyment of it. He did not appear on the day fixed for the hearing, and the suit was dismissed under section 13 of Act III of 1876 (Bombay). Potnis did not file a suit to set ease this order, and it is contended that after three years he by the combined operation of Article 47 and section 28 of Act XV. of 1877 lost his title to the land which then became vested in Amrat Parasnis. The cases of Ramchandra vs. Bhikibai (L.R., 6 Bom., 477) and Chinto vs Vishnu (P. J. for 1883, p. 131) followed in certain unreported cases (Second Appeal No. 889 of 1889 and Second Appeal No. 951 of 1889) are relied on in support of that contention. They show that an order made under section 13 of the Mamlatdars' Act dismissing a suit on the non-appearance of the plaintiff operates as a decision refusing relief to the plaintiff, and that the plintiff if he does not sue within three years to set aside such an order is absolutely bound by it and cannot subsequently obtain redress in respect of the wrong complained of by ordinary suit. There is no finding here as to what occurred after the order of the Mamlatdar dismissing the suit in 1883, but it would appear from the evidence of Potnis before the Bench of Magistrates contradicting his evidence in this suit and of the defendant given in this suit that Amrat Parasnis did not remove the heap of rubbish. The defendant purchased the house of Potnis including the land in dispute in 1889. In 1890 he sued Amrat Parasnis and a servant of the plaintiff in the Mamlatdar's Court in respect of a further placing of rubbish on the land by Amrat Parasnis and obtained an order, after which Amrat removed not only the further deposit of rubbish but also the original heap. Now it may be that on the expiration of three years from the order of the Mamlatdar in 1883 Potnis could not have compelled Amrat to remove the heap. Probably he could not have done so. It may also be that he could not then lawfully by proceedings in the Mamlatdar's Court or in a Civil Court have prevented Amrat from placing further rubbish on the land. We give no opinion as to that. But we fail to see how this suit which is not to have it declared that Amrat Parasnis or the plaintiff is entitled to deposit rubbish on the land but is a suit on title by the plaintiff to eject the defendant is affected by the decision of the Mamlatdar in 1883 except in so far as the proceedings and decree in his Court in 1883 can be relied on as proof of title in Amrat Parasnis and the plaintiff. For that purpose they were relied on by the Subordinate Judge and were before the District Judge, who, no doubt, took them into consideration in coming to the decision he has arrived at. This ground of appeal also fails. We must confirm the decree of the District Court with costs.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

THE only changes yesterday in the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were an advance of ¼ per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan, at 117¼; and of 3 16 per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £62. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver in New York advanced 3/8ths cent per lb. to 67½; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. A lakh and-a-half of Indian Council Bills on Calcutta were placed at the previous rate of 1s. 3 1-32d.

To-day, all London financial quotations are unchanged. A lakh of Indian Council Bills on Bombay has been sold, at 1s. 1 1-32d. The weekly shipments of Specie consist of £20,000 in Silver, and £130,000 in Gold to Bombay; and £36,000 in Silver to Hongkong. The price of Bar Silver in New York is unchanged at 67¼ cents; but demand Exchange on London has declined ¼ cent to 4·88¼ dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs. sellers, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady; Ferozpore Rapeseed at 37½s. per 416 lbs., buyers, same shipment to the same ports, market steady; and Linseed at 35¼ per 416 lbs., business done, some shipment, to Dunkirk, market flat.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians nil. The price of spot American Cotton was unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions except the nearest in which the decline was only 1-64d. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns declined 1-16d.; and Tinnevellys, in both grades 1-8d. per lb. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales.

The Manchester market was steady, 7 lbs. Shirtings being quoted at 4s. 1¼d.; 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, at 5s. 1½d.; 39 in. Jacconets, at 2s. 2d.; 45 in. Mulls, at 2s. 5d. per piece; and 40s. Mule Twist at 7¾d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday, were 3,000 bales more than in the week preceding at 63,000 bales, the amount forwarded to consumers having been 15,000 bales greater, at 76,000 bales. The Imports were 8,000 bales greater, at 73,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 8,000 bales during the week and stood yesterday at 1,103,000 bales.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the price of ready Mid.-American Cotton, at 4 19-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals are unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 8,000; Importr also 8,000 bales.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8¼ cents per lb.; but April futures were 4 points lower, at 8·03 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales, compared with 36,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 17,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the New York Market has shown little change, the spot price of Cotton having remained at 8¼ cents per lb., while Futures for April have regained the 4 points lost yesterday, returning to Thursday's quotation of 8·07 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 16,000 bales, going against 23,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 14,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,540,000 bales, compared with 5,410,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet in tone to-day, and prices hove declined Re. 1 per candy. The day's Sales have aggregated 2,050 bales, of which Exporters have bought 1,900, consisting of 1,000 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 188; 300 Bengal, at Rs. 170-6; and 200 each of Wardha, at Rs. 198; Jalgaum, at Rs. 189; and Chandoor, at Rs. 190; while the Mills have taken only 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 183 per candy.

WHEAT.—Although only a small business has been reported in this market to-day, the tone has become firm, and prices have advanced half an anna per cwt., making our quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-8-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-8-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-8-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-1-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-6-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-9-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with only a small business transpiring for shippers' account, prices of all descriptions remaining unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,135 bales.
Wheat	1,421 cwts.
Linseed	3,199 "
Rapeseed	1,138 "
Gingellyseed	13,317 "
Groundnuts	3,434 "
Castorseed	1,556 "
Rice	4,714 "

FREIGHTS are rather weaker. Holders of tonnage are giving way a little, and booking again at last week's rates.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firm feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, with Demand in one direction at 1s. 2 1-32d. a little way forward; and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 2 1-8d. with but little business of any kind reported either way, and the market closing quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·48¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at further enhanced rates to-day and closed with the same feeling at 106¼ for cash and Monday's settlement, and 106 1-8 for the March account.

SHARES.—There has been little or no business doing in this market to-day, and the only changes in our list are an advance of Rs. 10 in Morarji Goculdass; and of Rs. 2½, in Manockjee Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
" " " Surats	600	"
" " Imports of Cotton	73,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,103,000	"
" " Surats	33,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JAN. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 2.

French mail steamer Sydney from China, and Manche from Calcutta, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, Interrupted Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, Interrupted, Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Aden, Zanzibar interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Bhamo route to China right.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Teheran.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,

ITS DIMENSIONS

AND

ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CAPPER—January 12, at Fairview, Hascombe, near Godalming, w.fe of H H Capper, of Colombo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HILLS—HAY—January 8, at Kileben, Cabordeenshire, Robert Savi Hills, son of the late James Hills, Esq, Neechindipore, Bengal, to Agnes Leonore, daughter of William Hay, late of Glasgow.

RILEY—PROCKTER—January 14, at Hanover Church, Regent-street (by special licence), George Riley, of Calcutta and Oldham, to Mary, daughter of the Thomas Prockter, Park View, Werneth, Oldham.

DEATHS.

BACKHOUSE—January 8, at her residence, 13, Beulah-road Tonbridge-Wells, Harriet Sophia, widow of the Rev Philip Brandon Backhouse, M A Chaplain H E I C S, aged 82.

GEARY—January 11, at 93, Brighton road, Surbiton, Matthew Wilks Geary, in the Chief Office of the P and O Company, aged 60.

JUSTICE—January 15, at Southsea, Elizabeth Sophia, widow of Lieut-Gen William Justice, Madras Army, aged 82.

NEWBALT—January 10, Mary Grace Newbolt, wife of Lieut-Col Robert George Newbolt, late of the 105th Madras Light Infantry and 16th Regiment, (Bedfordshire)—second surviving daughter of the late A Boyle, Esq.

PELLY—January 11, at Clifton, Bristol, Elizabeth, eldest surviving daugater of the late John Hinde Pelly, of the Honourable E I C S, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1896.

HER MAJESTY'S Ministers evidently do not believe in the aphorism—especially suitable, one might suppose, to a period when every week sees a fresh crisis—that speech is silvern and silence golden. Lord Salisbury has in his turn made a speech, which, if not "stirring," is important, inasmuch as it gives the public the views of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary on some aspects of the international problems which have so suddenly arisen to perplex the world with fear of dangers hitherto ignored. It cannot be said that the pronouncement is more conspicuously discreet than Mr. Chamberlain's defiant declaration that Great Britain is surrounded by enemies who hate her, while her supposed friends regard us with suspicion and long to see the dawn of the day of our discomfiture. Lord Salisbury, who but two short months ago was dilating with exuberant satisfaction on our happy position, as the leaders and hope of united Europe, engaged in bringing the Sultan to a sense of his impending doom, now speaks of our isolation as an accepted fact. He tells the Non-conformists banquetting at the Metropole that England is unable to go to war with the Sultan on behalf of Armenia, and must give that Potentate time for the execution of reforms! Why was not that second alternative thought of on the 23rd November last, when the Sultan was held up to scorn for having written a letter setting forth the reforms in contemplation? The rough response to a request that the British public should be informed of the fact that the reforms asked for had been granted and would be faithfully carried out, was that the Sultan had no subordinates capable of improving the administration of the country. A genial reference to the fact that vast areas of territory would shortly come into the market to be scrambled for by the European Powers did not perceptibly mend matters. Now the public are informed that war being impossible time will be given for the execution of the reforms. The Powers will superintend the work, and "will not go further." It would have been well if the Foreign Minister had foreseen in November last, what was sufficiently evident to the Sultan, as to every competent observer in Europe, that the Powers "would not go further." It does not follow that Great Britain is "isolated" because the other Powers share Lord Salisbury's present opinion that the only course by which Europe can escape a general war is to give time for the introduction of the reforms and watch their progress. What is gained by shouting at every street corner that we are isolated, and have not a friend in the world outside our own colonies?

On other questions the deliverance at the Metropole left a good deal to be desired; more light and leading might have been expected from a statesman of the undoubted capacity and great experience of the Prime Minister. The irritation caused in Germany by the Jameson episode, and in the United States by the unexpected turn given to the Venezuelan boundary dispute, is happily diminishing. We have Mr. Chamberlain's assurance that the tension in those quarters is disappearing. Lord Salisbury's references to the Transvaal, and the quite needless declaration that he will uphold the cause of the Uitlanders who invited Dr. Jameson to make private war on the Republic, will reopen a sore which a prudent physician would have allowed time to heal. That passage in the speech will be read with attention in the Transvaal; and also in Germany. It would have been better to avoid a provocative declaration at such a moment, when the Colonial Office is despatching a barrister to the Cape to procure evidence for the trial of parties implicated in the conspiracy to overturn the Boer Government by force of arms. The reference to the Venezuelan question is open to the same objection; it is untimely, and calculated to do harm, while the prospect of any good resulting from it is by no means clear. The Prime Minister affirms that he never contested the Monroe Doctrine; he upheld it as Pr... dent Monroe understood it. If there ... tention to dispute the Monroe do... passages in his Lordship's Despat... ber 26 might have been revised w... "As far as I am aware, this (M... has never been before advanced ... United States in any written ... addressed to the Government ... but it has been generally ad... as true by many eminent wr... in the United States. It is ... influenced the Government ... the conduct of its foreign affairs; though Mr. Clayton, who was Secretary of State under President Taylor, expressly stated that that Administration had in no way adopted it." The writer then contends that the dangers against which President Monroe thought it right to guard were very real, but that they have no existence in the present day, the implication being that Precedent's panacea is quite obsolete. So far from accepting the validity of the Monroe doctrine, the writer of the Despatch distinctly refuses to admit it:—"I have argued on the theory that the Monroe doctrine itself is sound. I must not, however, be understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of her Majesty's Government . . . . International law is founded on the general consent of nations; and no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of International law a novel principle, which was never recognised before, and which has not since been accepted by the Government of any other country." The argument is logical, and pressed home with great ability and firmness. But it does not uphold the Monroe doctrine.

THE financial results of the working of each of the Indian railways for 1894-95 are set out in considerable detail in the second part of Colonel Gracey's administration report, and some interesting particulars are given regarding the traffic returns, the net and gross earnings, and the working expenses of each line as compared with the previous year. The body of the report is preceded by a table of the lengths of railway sanctioned for construction during the first nine months of the current official year. The longest of these is the railway from Delhi to Samasata, 400 miles, but the one which has been most discussed is the long talked of extension of the Mandalay Kunlon line from Myohaung to the right bank of the Salween river, a distance of 224 miles. It is believed by some competent critics of railway policy that the money to be expended on this scheme would been have put to better purpose in constructing feeder railways within the Indian peninsula. Presumably these critics have not any very enthusiastic belief in the prospect of the opening up of China, for otherwise they would scarcely complain of the cost of a scheme designed to bring Burma into direct communication with Western China. The lines sanctioned during the nine months in pursuance of the policy of extension which Lord Elgin has at heart were fifteen in number, and totalled to 1,817 miles. In the same period nearly six hundred miles of railway—593¼ to be exact—were opened for traffic; the longest of these lines being the one from Bhopal to Ujjain, a distance of 114 miles. In reviewing some time back the Railway Report for this Presidency we dealt with the results of the working of the lines in which Bombay is most directly interested, and may now glance at Colonel Gracey's report to see what he has to say regarding the systems in other parts of India. It should be noted that the statistics relate to the year 1894 and not to the official year 1894-95. On the East Indian Railway an advance of six per cent. in the gross earnings was accompanied by an increase of working expenses to the tune of 18¼ per cent., and net earnings only worked out 1·12 per cent. higher than in 1893. There was a falling off in surplus profits, especially in the second half of the year, and the reason assigned is the universal one—the low rate of exchange at which the charges for interest and annuity in sterling were converted into rupee currency during the second half of 1894. The East India Railway carried 210,060 tons of grain and pulse in excess of the quantity of the previous year, this being mainly due to larger bookings of these food stuffs from the North-Western and the B. B. and C. I. Railways to Behar and the Allahabad and Agra districts for local consumption. The Bombay and Baroda Railway also brought to the East India line large quantities of barley, jowar and bagra, via Delhi and Agra Junctions for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Upper-Behar, where prices of food-grain were high. An increase of 6,879 tons in the amount of raw cotton carried is attributed to larger traffic to Calcutta and Howrah, from Cawnpore and the North-West generally, for exportation to Europe. The principal decreases were in metals and oil-seeds, this being due in the latter case to the deficiency of the crops of linseed, poppy and castor seeds in Bengal.

On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the gross earnings were 4¼ per cent. higher than in the preceding twelve months, but the net earnings were slightly smaller. Fifty thousand less passengers were carried than in 1893, the diminution being caused by the abnormal traffic of the previous year consequent on the breaking up of the Jagannath fair. On this line also the traffic in grain and pulse was very large, to meet the scarcity prevailing in Bundlekhand, Saugor and Damoh. A decrease in the quantity of oil carried is attributed to the larger import of kerosine oil from Bombay instead of from Calcutta. The Indian Midland Railway, which is 734 miles in length, had a very prosperous year, and was so well managed, that while the increase in working expenses was under six per cent., the net earnings were 28 per cent. higher. This is the more notworthy since general distress prevailed in the districts served by the line, and in consequence there was a considerable falling off in the earnings from third-class passengers. On the other hand an exceptionally large number of troops were carried, and this nearly made up for the loss. It is an ill-wind that blows no one gain and the scarcity which caused empty third-class carriages was also the means of filling the trucks with large quantities of grain for the distressed districts, the Punjab giving of its abundance to meet the needs of the Central Provinces, Bhopal, Gwalior, and Bundelkhand. The increase in working expenses was mainly caused by the extraordinary renewals of the permanent way on the Sindia section and on the Bhopal-Itsari Railway. Another system having a better record than in 1893 is the North-Western State Railway, whose gross earnings increased by 12 per cent. and its net earnings by 32·64 per cent. This line has a commercial section (the main line and its branches) which pays well, and a military section (the Sind-Peshin and Sind-Sagar Railways) which is worked at a loss. The adverse balance in the case of the military section amounted to ten lakhs ... nearly don...

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On the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the gross earnings were 4¼ per cent. higher than in the preceding twelve months, but the net earnings were

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW COTTON DUTIES.

We have received the following urgent telegram from the Finance Department of the Government of India :—

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 5 P.M.

The following section has been introduced by the Select Committee into the Cotton Duties Bill, and is of immediate interest to the Millowners :—

No duty shall be levied under this Act on any goods which at the commencement of this Act are upon the premises of any mill and are ready for issue therefrom, either without undergoing any further process or after being made up into bales or packets, provided that a list of such goods be made up and deposited with the Collector within seven days from the commencement of this Act, the returns of the production of such goods prepared under section 8 of this Act shall be separate from those of other goods.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

General Sir F. Scott and his staff have returned to Cape Coast Castle.

Six hundred Houssas have been ordered to Coomassie to relieve the Houssa Garrison as much sickness prevails there.

THE STATE OF THE RAND.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued a statement in which he states that he does not believe the alarmist anonymous telegrams regarding the situation in the Rand, but he has ordered the British Agent there to enquire immediately into the matter and to call the attention of President Kruger to any grievances which exist.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, FEB. 1.

Latest advices from Abyssinia state that King Menelik has perfidiously detained ten Italian officers as hostages.

LORD DUNRAVEN AND THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1.

The New York Yacht Club Committee unanimously report that Lord Dunraven's charges are completely disproved.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

At a banquet given by the Nonconformist party at the Hotel Metropole, last night, Lord Salisbury made a speech, in which he said that the appeal made by the Transvaal for foreign support proved what would have happened in Ireland under Home Rule.

He upheld the cause of Uitlanders, whose demands had been ignored, though they formed the majority of the population in the Transvaal.

Respecting Venezuela, his lordship said he had never contested the Monroe doctrine, though he had upheld it as President Monroe understood it.

England, he said, was unable to go to war with the Sultan on behalf of Armenia, and must give time for the execution of reforms. He did not believe the Sultan had ordered the cruelties in Armenia, though his Government was weak, wretched, and impotent. The Powers, his lordship added, would watch the execution of reforms and not go further.

Referring to the loyalty of the Colonies, he said, he cared not how much we were isolated among nations so long as we and our colonies are united.

ARRIVAL OF NOTABLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The Maharanee of Vizianagram, accompanied by forty followers, arrived from Chandbally by the steamer Curlew.

Earl and Countess Spencer returned to town from Darjeeling yesterday.

Major-General Elles arrived in town yesterday.

THE MEKONG SETTLEMENT.

The question of what garrisons are to be maintained in the Shan country and further eastwards is now under consideration as a result of the Mekong settlement with France. The location of troops with special reference to the proposed abandonment of Fort Stedman is one of the first points to be decided. In connection with the Mekong settlement the Political Officer, with a small escort, will in future be stationed at Kengbung.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF BENGAL'S OFFICE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the permanent removal from Meerut to Naini Tal of the Commissary-General of Bengal's office.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

It has been decided to continue the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association in its present lines, the management remaining in the hands of Colonel Hill, as honorary secretary. The Meerut Central Meeting will, therefore, take place as usual next December.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

POONA, FEB. 2.

A large public meeting was held in the Ananabherva Theatre, this evening, to protest against the Bill to authorise Excise on coarse cotton cloths, as it would press heavily on the poor. About two thousand persons were present.

The following resolutions were passed :—"That this meeting strongly protests against the imposition of three and a-half per cent. Excise duty on all counts, including 20s and under, and the other changes introduced by the Bill which are unjust and unfair ; secondly, that in view of the measures which tend to cripple the indigenous industries, it is unanimously resolved that all Indians should wear cotton [illegible] in the country ; and, thirdly, [illegible] to the Bombay

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17.

THE intense excitement of last week has been followed by a period of calm, but the feeling of the country with regard to the inteference of the German ruler is as strong as ever, and is kept alive not only by the recrudescence of Anglophobia on the part of a section of the German press, but by the semi-official statements published in the Berlin papers, respecting the tenour of the Emperor's letter to the Queen. With the exception of certain outbursts in the sister isle which are not taken either there or here too seriously, the entire population of the Kingdom is united in support of the action taken by her Majesty's Ministers to uphold the honour of the British Empire. We heard a great deal ten days ago about the isolation of England, but all that sort of talk has ceased everywhere on the Continent. At the present moment if anyone is isolated, it is the impetuous young Emperor, who, as an evidently well-informed correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "Diplomaticus," points out, has by his uncalled for action lowered his reputation for statesmanship, and lessened his influence throughout Europe. If we wanted proof of this, we have only to read between the lines of the more matured comments of the Austrian and Italian press on his Majesty's conduct towards England. "Diplomaticus" thinks we have, perhaps, made a mistake in attaching too much importance to the recent ebullition which he places in the same category as other well-known instances of his Majesty's hasty temper. Some of the things he mentions about the Emperor do not place him in a very favourable light. Here is an incident as to the authenticity of which there can be no doubt : "The Chief of the General Staff, Moltke's trusted lieutenant, as the custom is, had to deliver a criticism at manœuvres when the Emperor himself commanded one of the opposing forces. The position to be carried was unassailable, and should never have been attacked. The Umpire-in-Chief was obliged to say so, but the Emperor never forgot or forgave this criticism of his leading. Those who knew him predicted at the time that such would be the case ; their words came true and the Chief of the Staff was shortly afterwards removed from his office and sent to command a remote army corps." No doubt, the German Sovereign would like to commit Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury to a Prussian fortress, and if he could have his way, what a clearance there would be in London newspaper offices ! "Diplomaticus" says that hitherto the Emperor's greatest delight has been to make personal friends of Englishmen, but if the strange story told in this week's *Truth* be correct, and it is unfortunately quite consistent with what we know of him, he has sometimes a singular manner of testifying his regard for us. In the autumn of 1894 the Emperor had a dinner party on the Hohenzollern then at Cowes. Amongst his guests were the Prince of Wales and a party of English men of light and leading. The Prince during the dinner received a despatch telling him that an English and a French man-of-war had nearly come into collision. It was at the time when the Siam Question was in such an acute stage. His Royal Highness read the news to those sitting around him, whereupon the Emperor "suddenly leapt out of his chair and waving a napkin over his head cried out 'Hurrah, at last you are in trouble, hurrah !'" The Hamburg paper, which reflects Prince Bismarck's views, continues to caution the Emperor against going too far, and a Bremen journal of influence points out the folly of the attacks on the so-called "tyranny of England." This paper pertinently asks its excited contemporaries to say in what part of her wide dominions England has established privileges, or bounties, or sureties for the benefit of her trade. "Our industry competes in England and every British colony under precisely the same conditions as British industry." It is not amongst the members of the respected German colony in Bombay or any other commercial centre of Great Britain that the charge of selfishness brought against England by stay-at-home Teutons will find an echo. Rather I suspect will they agree with the German Admiral in Chinese Waters, who remarked to the commander of the British Squadron, Sir Vesey Hamilton : "Our merchants do much better in your colonies then in their own." With reference to the situation in South Africa it is satisfactory to note that, while Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Dutch party, denounces the Jameson raid, which our new Laureate has in some not altogether faultless poetry glorified in the columns of the *Times*, is equally, nay more, emphatic in his condemnation of the Emperor's "bluster" as he calls it. The action of the United State, in asking the British Government—the Government that is so isolated and friendless—to protect the interests of Americans in the Transvaal has had a good effect here, and increased the desire entertained from the first that no stone should be unturned to secure a settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty without having recourse to hostilities,

The arrangement come to by the British Government with France respecting the long-standing Mekong Question attracts much attention, but we are still without any further details than those published semi-officially in Paris. The action of the authorities of the Quai d'Orsay, in hurrying to make known the facts, will, I fancy, be regarded in St. James's Park as a little unusual. It is the customary practice in such cases for the information to be issued simultaneously by both parties, and the reasons for such a course are obvious. The general effect of the agreement so far as we are acquainted with it seems to be that the Buffer State which nobody ever cared for completely disappears, and that in the Upper Mekong region that river is to form the future boundary. I say in the Upper Mekong region, for some papers which make a pretence of being in possession of special knowledge on the subject of the convention treaty or what the document signed the day before yesterday is called, exhibit a good deal of confusion on this point. The French note speaks of "the course of the Mekong" being "adopted as the definitive boundary of the French possessions up to the Chinese frontier," and proceeds : "The dispute as regards Mongsin has been settled, and that territory is to be handed over to us. The two Powers mutually agree not to penetrate further into the valley of the Menam. The regions of the Kingdom of Siam situated to the east and west of that valley remain outside of this clause." The *Westminster Gazette* asks : "What does the course of the Mekong mean ? If it means the valley of the Mekong then it is clear that, the Mekong is not, after all, the boundary—that in fact, France is allowed considerable territory on its western bank, including, by the way, the valuable province of Battambang." This quotation is an illustration of the confusion to which I have referred above. The Treaty concluded between France and England in the autumn of 1893, by which the former country obtained a zone twenty-five kilometres in width on the right bank of the Mekong, remains in full force, and is not affected by the arrangement [illegible] concluded. Nearer the mouth of the Mekong [illegible] our neighbours were of course pre[illegible]n of territory on the right [illegible] which the authority of [illegible] at the map will show, [illegible] of a respectable [illegible] party. [illegible]aster difficult," says the *Daily News*, "to imagine the howl of execration with which this surrender would have been received by the Tory party if a Liberal Government had been in office. Here we should have been told was proof positive that Liberals were unfit to conduct the foreign affairs of the country." However, the paper is glad that Lord Salisbury has agreed with his adversary, and slightly varying a well worn truism, observes that the future of our Indian Empire depends upon the wisdom of her rulers, not upon the ownership of Luang Prabang. The *Times* and the Unionist press as a whole are reserving their comments until they know a little more about the conditions of the settlement, and therein they show their wisdom.

Quite a crowd of reporters put in an appearance at the opening meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts yesterday, apparently expecting that something of importance respecting the Mekong question would transpire. Such an expectation was not unreasonable, seeing that the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was in the chair that the paper read related to the Shan country, and was contributed by an important member of the Siam Boundary Commission, Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., R.E., and that Mr. J. George Scott, C.I.E., head of the Commission, was also to be present. But none of these gentlemen said a word that directly bore upon the recent negotiations, and it was evident that they felt precluded by their official positions from referring to the subject in the absence of any official intimation on this side of the termination of the dispute. But apart from this the proceedings were not without interest. Colonel Woodthorpe is known to many in Bombay and elsewhere in India as a most accomplished draughtsman, and in the course of his excellent lecture a number of eleven sketches made by him in the Shan country were shown on a screen by aid of the magic lantern. The Indian Section of the Society of Arts is accustomed to big audiences, but since his Excellency Sir George White presided, three years ago, at the delivery in the same place of Mr. Thirkell White's paper on "Upper Burma under British Rule," there has been no gathering of Anglo-Indians so large and representative as that which assembled in John Street, Adelphi, on Thursday evening. To the evident embarrassment of Mr. Scott, who is a modest man, Sir Charles Crosthwaite in his speech in the discussion told one or two anecdotes in praise of that gentleman's sagacity and courage. But he did not mention the Mone incident which was so creditable to Mr. Scott. There was a rebellion at Mone which it was desirable should be quelled at once. Mr. Scott had only twenty armed men at his disposal, and these he marched into Mone, representing that it was only the advance-guard. The result was that the rebels believing there was an overwhelming force coming up laid down their arms and surrendered. Very different this from the march on Johannesberg.

Some interesting facts are mentioned in the report on the Empire of India Exhibition, which afforded so much delight to Londoners last year. The directors mention that the total sales of Indian goods at Earl's Court was between £50,000 and £60,000, and they express the belief that the incidental business done outside on orders secured in the exhibition equalled at least £25,000, or in brief that the trade of India was benefited by a sum of £75,000. The directors justifiably are proud that such a favourable result should have been achieved by "a private company without any financial assistance from Government or State recognition of any kind." It appears that India subscribed £20,000 to the guarantee fund of the "Colinderies" ten years ago, and expended £20,000 on a collection of Indian products and manufactures now deposited in the Imperial Institute. At that exhibition 300,000 cups and 24,000 packets of tea were disposed of and the Royal Commission plumed themselves in having by these sales given the Indian Government value for their money. At the Empire of India Exhibition over half a million, or to be exact 540,000, persons were served with tea, and there was in addition a large sale of the article in packet. Altogether 10,000 lbs. of Indian tea seems to have been consumed at Earl's Court. This should be gratifying to your friends in Calcutta, who are so largely interested in the success of the tea industry. With reference to another, and I hope improving, industry, that of tobacco cultivation, the directors write :—"Although the Company were not able to secure the large combined exhibit they wished, the practical exhibition of cigar manufacture shown was of considerable interest. Messrs. McDowell and Co., of Madras and London, had a good installation, giving a graphic representation of the process of cigar rolling, which was carried out by six high-class Madrassi workmen. The London and Burma Merchandise Company, of Burmah, made a similar representation of cheroot manufacture by Burmese women. Several other cigar and cigarette firms also had exhibits. From the returns made to the Company it would appear that nearly a million cigars were sold—in addition to a large quantity of Indian cigarettes." As I have previously mentioned it is intented this year, while making India the main feature, to include your important neighbour, Ceylon, and the other British dependencies in Asia, such as the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, &c. To meet the altered circumstances the title has been somewhat altered, and is now as follows :—"Empire of India and Ceylon Exhibition," 1896, including other Crown dependencies in Asia, comprehensive if cumbrous. The substantial character of the undertaking, which now enters upon its second year, is shown by the amount of the paid-up capital £135,000. The popularity of the exhibition is evidenced by the enormous number of persons who visited during the five months it was open, namely, 2,141,926. The London Exhibition, Limited, has evidently come to stay, and if its managers go on as they have begun the longer they remain the better will the public be pleased.

A series of "social afternoon meetings" in connection with the Northbrook Society has been arranged for the following dates :—January 23, February 10 and 24. These gatherings will be held in the Society's room at the Imperial Institute, and will probably be attended by as many as twelve persons. All who sympathise with the laudable objects of the Society, namely, the promotion of social intercourse between natives and English people, must regret that more is not done to make the organization of use in this direction. The removal from Whitehall Gardens to South Kensington appears to have had precisely the effect that some of us anticipated. It was inevitable that the Society as an ordinary club could not go on occupying expensive premises when it failed to pay its way and had to be helped out of its pecuniary difficulties by gifts from its president, but it is a pity that modest quarters could not have been obtained in a central situation The result is that nobody scarcely ever goes near the place. At least that is my experience. Whenever I happen to be in the neighbourhood I look in. Occasionally a solitary young Indian may be seen writing a letter there, but more often the apartment is deserted. If the proposed "social afternoon meetings" should have as their consequence the infusion of a little more vigour into the management of the Society they will not have been held in vain ; but more than this is wanted, and the first requirement is the introduction of new blood into the Committee. When the Society was located in the neighbourhood of the Government Departments there were murmurs every now and then of excessive zeal on the part of certain not too discreet individuals who shall be nameless ; but the fussiness I allude to, distasteful as it might have been, was preferable to the present stagnation. To quote the classic language of the illustrious Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, the Committee must "hurry up" if they do not desire the Society to sink still lower and to gradually become nothing more than a mere name.

Much surprise is expressed both in City and Anglo-Indian circles that Mr. Bertram Currie should [illegible]been allowed to sever his long connection with [illegible]ncil of India without having received some [illegible]oyal favour. Various suggestions are [illegible]unt for his exclusion—if it was "ex-[illegible]he New Year list of honours. Some [illegible]ons are rather ridiculous, such for [illegible]e that, being a Liberal, he would [illegible] favour at the hands of his poli-[illegible]as ever such nonsense uttered ? [illegible]isdain to accept an extension [illegible]from the Conservatives, and he [illegible] I happened to be one of a [illegible] persons who were discussing [illegible]o ago. Two of the number [illegible]h standing in the Indian [illegible]Indian merchant who was present ventured upon the remark that in his humble judgment the reason why Mr. Currie was not decorated was because he is not an official. The gentleman from the India Office thought there might be something in that. Although it is notorious that since the order of the Indian Empire, which was founded expressly for the purpose of rewarding non-officials who performed meritorious services for the State, has been almost entirely diverted from its original purpose—I think I am right in saying that—persons who have done good work for India are more than ever neglected unless they are in the services, I do not think that is the reason why the distinguished President of the Gold Currency Defence Association is to-day plain Mr. Currie. The more probable explanation is that he has a soul above titles and decorations. He is not only very wealthy, but a man of exceedingly influential family connections, and might, I should say, have had a peerage at any time when the Liberals were in office. But a man may not care for a piece of ribbon or a seat in the hereditary chamber who would not feel offended if he were offered membership of the Privy Council with the privilege of being addressed as the Right Honourable, and this it was thought by some people would have been Mr. Currie's recompense. Even Mr. Labouchere who could hardly with consistency accept a Baronetcy or a Peerage, is, I am told by a man who knows him very well deeply offended with his leaders for not making him a Privy Councillor.

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

WE copy textually the remarkable announcement in a special edition of the *Westminster Gazette* of the evening of the 13th January, relative to the intention of the Cabinet to effect that *rapprochement* with France and Russia of which we have heard by telegraph. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement in every detail ; but it certainly deserves attention, fitting in as it does with confidential information which has come to us from another source :—

When Ministers assembled at Downing-street this morning after a month full of exciting events, the prevailing note was in welcome contrast to all the fuss and ferment of the street and of the newspaper.

Proceedings at British Cabinets are strictly private, and it is obvious that no newspaper can obtain either an authorised or official account of what passed to-day in secret conclave, when Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain gave an account of their stewardship to their colleagues, who during an eventful month had been scattered all over the land. But information has reached us from various sources which enables us to place the public in possession of certain important facts which it will be seen are likely to render to-day's Cabinet long memorable in British history.

The first fact is that although this is one of the largest Cabinets on record, it is a Cabinet of absolutely one mind on all those international matters that came before it to-day. The second fact, which has been somewhat obscured by the din in the newspapers and the dock yards, is that the dominating desire of the Cabinet is for peace. Peace,—to prevent any breach of the peace, to maintain peace and to neutralise in advance any tendency that might threaten peace, is the first and last and middle object of the Ministers of the Crown. "Peace is the greatest of British interests," and in the pursuit of peace it will be found that Ministers have sacrificed unhesitatingly both traditional prejudices and personal predilections.

No echo of the bellicose bluster so audible in these few days in some sections of the Press will have been heard at the Cabinet to-day. Even the formation of the flying squadron, of which so much has been written, had been decided upon by Ministers before Jameson's mission of relief or the Kaiser's telegram. This statement will be unwelcome news to some hot-headed patriots, but even if so, the fact notwithstanding remains. The supreme importance of the decisions ratified at the Cabinet to-day does not lie in such questions of detail as the fitting out of a squadron, or even in the remodeling of the administration of a frontier province.

The matter of vital moment, which all the world will be discussing next week, is that her Majesty's Ministers have been compelled, against their strongest personal predispositions and the traditional sympathies and antipathies of their party, to modify perceptibly, in the interests of the peace of the world and the maintenance of the territorial "status quo," the direction in which they leant in the European Concert. In this, however, they have but followed, driven by the same compulsion of circumstance, the course of the late Emperor of Russia, who began his reign by attempting at the interview of Skiernwicze to establish a close alliance with Germany, but who, as peace-keeper of Europe, was driven in the interests of peace and the European equilibrium, to arrange an "entente" with France. In so doing, he was careful to explain he was animated by no hostility to Germany. He acted solely in the interests of the general peace.

The Government of her Majesty has been confronted, in the discharge of its onerous and responsible duties, with grave difficulties, which, to its great regret, have not been rendered less dangerous by the action of the Power from whom they had hoped to have had the most efficient and cordial co-operation. The maintenance of the territorial "status quo" in the Ottoman Empire and the safety of the subject races whose protection from massacre and outrage is guaranteed by treaties to which England, among the other Powers, has put her seal, were duties which, so far from being incompatible, were mutually complementary. To prevent the break up of the Ottoman Empire, it was absolutely necessary that organised massacre should cease to be the order of the day in the Armenian provinces. The impediment to effective action in this direction in the past was the inherited suspicion and hatred of Russia which unfortunately animated a large section of our public, and especially the Conservative public.

It has been somewhat too hastily assumed that this remnant of Russophobia stood in the way of one of the few effective remedies for the Armenian horrors—namely, the occupation and administration of these provinces by a Russian force acting like Austria in Bosnia, or France in Lebanon, with the sanction of a European mandate. We believe, it will be found when what is now a Cabinet secret is published to the world, that this impression is not correct. It is, if our information be correct, the very reverse of the fact.

Lord Salisbury, we are assured, has intimated his readiness to acquiesce in a European mandate charging Russia with the pacification of Armenia under due conditions drawn up by international agreement. To this suggestion, so eminently to be desired in the interests of humanity and the general peace, the Governments of France and Italy were not unwilling to assent. But it fell through owing to the opposition of Germany. Russia, it is strongly asserted in the highest quarters, would have consented to undertake the arduous but honourable duty suggested by her old opponent, if that proposal had been endorsed by all the Powers. But in face of the emphatic objection of Germany, Russia intimated her unwillingness to accept the duty of pacifying Armenia, and so it came to pass that the Armenians are being exterminated under the eyes of the impotent Governments—satirically entitled the European "Powers."

That was bad. But it was not until the British Government found themselves confronted by a demand on the part of Germany to pass an armed force of Germans through the neutral territory of a friend and ally for the purpose of establishing a force of German troops in the Transvaal, which is under our suzerainty by the Convention of 1884, that it became evident there must be a change of direction in our European leanings. Of course, nothing came of the extraordinary proposal, thanks to the imperturbable self-possession and independent spirit of Portugal, which once more vindicated before the world the policy which has entrusted her with the custody of the ocean-gate of South-East Africa. The proposal was as abortive as the Kaiser's telegram of congratulation, the importance of which has been ridiculously exaggerated. But they both indicated the existence of a sentiment crystallised into a policy which compelled us to reconsider our relation to the European Powers.

The immediate result has been a "rapprochement" with France, the first fruits of which, as Lord Salisbury will, we understand, inform his colleagues to-day, have been the establishment of much more cordial relations with the Government of the Republic, followed by the prompt and satisfactory settlement of some of the disputes which unhappily have so long barred the road to an "entente cordiale."

In all this there is of course absolutely no indication of any intention to enter into any entangling alliances with Continental Powers. The attempt to crowd us into the Triple Alliance has failed. We have not on that account become partners in the Franco-Russian Alliance. But we have, it is to be hoped, become better friends with both France and Russia.

THE *Madras Mail* of Saturday says : Mr. Justice Parker intended leaving Madras yesterday, returning to England, *via* Ceylon, Japan, and America. Our contemporary understands that Mr. Benson will not be able to sit on the Bench until his appointment as a permanent Judge is duly gazetted in London and received officially in Madras. The vacancy caused by Mr. Parker's retirement could be filled temporarily by the Madras Government, but it is intended to keep it open in order to get round the legal difficulties that debar the appointment of a temporary Sixth Judge.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.

THE Stewards of the W. I. T. C. gave us a capital day's racing on Saturday afternoon at Mahaluxmi. This is the last of the extras before the big meeting, which begins on the 27th instant.

1ST RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 199. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. 7lb. Weight for inches. Distance—½ mile.

Mr B's g g a p Clown, 9st 6lbs. Owner 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Conductor, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim 2
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Feedain, 10st 7lbs, Aga S Shah 3
Mr Abdool Moshen Ammani's g a p Hirjas, 9st 9lbs, Salley .. 0
Mr Abdool Rizzack Obeyed's ch a gal Young Viceroy, 10st 7lbs, Philip 0
Mr Abdul Moshen Abdul Aziz's ch a gal Falieh, 10st 7lbs, Ambajee 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Solicitor, 10st 1lbs, Major Conran 0
Mr Yas Khuderi's g a gal Lofan, 10st 1lb, Rama 0
Mr S A W's g a p Secretary, 9st 3lbs, Agaia Shah 0
Mr Hassunmya Rahimtula's g a p Rummer, 9st 9lbs, T Mahomed 0
Mr Jassin Ammani's g a gal Cairo, 10st 1lb, Namah 0
Mr Lidbetter's g a gal Hornby, 10st 4lbs, Capt Ross 2

Twelve out of the fourteen figuring on the card went down to the post. A good deal of time was cut to waste, owing to the fractiousness of Hirjas and Young Viceroy not joining his horses. They got off at the fourth attempt to fair start. The Clown came out at the three furlong post, and though Ebrahim on Conductor challenged at the distance, he could not get up, and our veteran G. R. got home after a slashing race by a length. Feedain finished third, a couple of lengths off Conductor ; Hornby, who was made a hot favourite, being nowhere.—Time—57 secs.

Betting : Hornby evens ; 3 to 1 against Cairo, Conductor, and Secretary ; 5 to 1 against Clown and Feedain ; 6 to 1 against Solicitor ; 10 to 1 against the rest.

2ND RACE.—"The Byculla Stakes."—Rs. 100. For Arabs and galloways of other classes that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Arab horses, Weight for age raised 2lbs. ; Galloways 14 hands English and Colonil, 10st. 10lbs. ; Arabs 10st. 3lbs. ; Country-breds 9st. 12lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners : one, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; three times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races, value Rs. 600, 3lbs. extra for each race. Accumulative. Allowances—Galloways and horses landed since August, 1895, 8lbs. ; Maidens, 4lbs. ; Galloways that have not won Rs. 180, 4lbs. Accumulative. Distance—6 furlongs.

The Chief of Kagal's b w geld Hero 8st 12lbs, C B Mahomed 1
Mr J B's ch aus m Zora, 8st 9lbs, Twoomey 2
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim 3
H H Aga Khan's g a h Taslan 10st 2lbs S Oomer 0
Mr S A W's g a gal Antonior, 9st 3lbs, A Wahed 0
Mr Bapy's g a h Avenge 13st 10lbs Agg's S Shah, ... 0
Mr S M Allarakia's g a gal Sir Arthur, 9st 6lbs Alloo 0
Mr Hajee Hossein's ch a p Fareed, 9st 7lbs, Aga A Shah ... 0
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b ch geld Random 10st 5lbs, Namah 0
Mr Abdool Sukkoo H Abdolla Latiff's ch a h Silvermane 10st 11lbs, Soda 0
Mr A K Boyland's ch a h Claymere, 10st 11lbs, Owner ... 0
Anderson and Co's b a gal Anarchy, 9st 6lbs Major Conran... 0
Major H Seton's b a h Rex II 10st 11lbs, Captain Ross 3

Another big field thirteen out of fourteen, Grand Duke being the only absentee. They got away at the second attempt, Sir Arthur being left at the post. That waler gelding came through ; his horses at the bend, and won easily by three lengths ; Zora getting second honours from Kazalan by a similar distance. Time—1min. 23secs.

Betting: Hero and Random 2 to 1against Kazalan and Rex II. fours ; Fareed and Silvermane fives ; and the rest tens.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 199 For all galloways. Weight—Handicap (Welter). Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga Junghi Shah's b a gal Grain, 10st 9lbs, Aga S Shah 1
Col Radcliffe's g g a gal Mizban, 9st, K Mahomed 2
Mr Sabir bin Futeh's g a gal Lanka, 9st 5lbs, Ambajee 3
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar, 9st 11lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr Townsend's b a gald Sanam, 9st 2lbs Tookaram 0
Mr S A W's g a gal Humayun, Major Conran 0
Mr J B's ch a gal Metallic, 10st 2lbs, Twoomey 0
Mr Esau bin Khalifa's g a gal Lecturer, 9st 11lb, Namah 0
Mr S M Allarkia's g g gal Sinjar, 11st, Captain Ross 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Kava Kib, 10st, C Mahomed 0
Mr Faid bin Feed's wh a gal Teer, 9st 10lbs, Sode .....

The eleven ponies on the card faced the music, there being no defaulters. In fact, all the races for Arabs filled very well, and produced exceptionally large fields. This race was supposed to be a gift for Grain, and the game little galloway did not disappoint his followers. Mizban was fancied, too, but the surprise packet was Lanka running into third place as Talafar ruled very strong in the place betting. They got off at the first try, Mizban setting his field to the turn. Grain then came on the inside, and won easily by three lengths, Mizban getting home a length a head of Lanka, Talafar turned it up about a furlong from home. Time—1min. 10secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Grain ; twos against Kava Kib and Mizban ; fives Lanka and Sanam ; sixes Lecturer ; eights Metallic ; ten and twelve the rest.

4TH RACE.—"The Buddli Stakes."—Rs. 199. For all horses that have not won Rs. 1,000. Weight—English and Australian 11st. ; Country-breds 9st. ; Arabs 8st. Weight for age. Allowances—Maidens 4lbs. ; horses that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs. ; horses landed after 1st July, 1895, 7lbs. horses landed after 1st August, 1895, 14lbs. Accumulative. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; three times, 10lbs. Winners of arace value Rs. 500 or upwards, 4lbs. in addition. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J W Ward's b w geld Monarch, 9st 8lbs, Twoomey 1
Aga Choochick Shah's b aus geld Dookie, 8st, Aga Shah ... 2
Capt R St C Lecky's, b c geld Wee Lad, 9st 10lbs, Major Mercer 3
Mr Lyndon's b w m Miss Dolly, 11st 4lbs, Mr Cecil Gray 0
Mr J B's, b w c Welcome Jack, 9st 2lbs, Good 0

Five faced the flag, Captain Lecky's Ebony not trying conclusions. This was the surprise of the afternoon, as everybody fancied the English gelding, four to five being freely laid. Miss Dolly stood next on the list, and only even money was obtainable. Monarch was not mentioned in the betting at all, though two or three bets at fifteens and twenties were recorded. They got off to a good start, Dookie making the running. Wee Lad then closed up a bit, but Dookie came away to the bend, when Monarch, who had been lying third, rushed up at the bend, and taking up the running, galloped home an easy winner by three lengths ; Wee Lad finishing third the same distance behind Dookie.—Time—1min. 4¼secs.

5TH RACE.—"The Civilian Stakes."—Rs. 199. For Arab and country-bred galloways 13-3 and under, and ponies of other classes that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—13-3.—Arab and C.-B's 11st., 13-2 ; English and Colonials, 11st. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; three time or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races, value Rs. 600, 4lbs. extra for each such race. Accumulative. Allowances—Animals landed since August, 1896, 6lbs. ; Maidens, 4lbs. animals that have not won Rs. 180, 4lbs. Accumulative. Distance—½ mile.

The Chief of Kagal's b w geld Hero, 10st 9lbs, C B Mahomed 1
Mr Bucat's b e m Dollie Varden, 10st 3lbs, Captain Ross.... 2
Aga Shumsoodeen Shah's g a gal Doctor, 10st 3lbs, Owner... 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ch a gal Jonar, 10st 6lbs, Jallal 0
H [illegible] Thakore Sahib of Morvi's ch cb gal Prussian, 10st 6lbs Major Mercer 0
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney, 9st 2lbs, Major Conran 0
Col Radcliffe's ch a gal Greymiss, 10st, K Mahomed 0
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's ch a p Rebel, late London, 9st 8lbs, Namah 0

Eight out of the eleven started—Cresent, Japan, and Pinfire being the absentees. The English mare, Dollie Varden, was made the hot favourite at 6 to 4 on while level money was laid about Hero, who had already won the Byculla Stakes. They got off to a good start, Dolly Varden leading by several lengths to the bend, Hero then challenged the mare ; and a ding-dong race up the straight was the result Hero getting the judge's verdict by a head, the Doctor whipping in two lengths behind. This was a clipping good race, and country-bred Manomed is to be praised for his thrusting riding at the finish. Time—55secs.

Betting : Dolly Varden 6 to 4 on ; Hero even Greymiss and Johar 2 to 1 against ; Doctor 3 to 1 against ; and Rebel and Prussian 8 to 1 against.

6TH RACE.—"The Light Horse Stakes."—Cup value Rs. 100. For bona-fide Light Horse chargers, the property of, and to be ridden by, members who have put in not less than 8 drills this season. Weight—Australians and English, 12st. 7lbs. ; Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. ; Arabs, 9st. 7lbs. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr Schoideer's b w geld, Wotan 12st 7lbs, Owner 1
Mr Fichet's b w m 12st 7lbs, Owner 2
Mr Cyril Webster's b w geld, Dainty 12st 7lbs, Owner 3

This race was practically a match between Pierce-eye and Dainty. Dainty jumped off with a long lead, and looked all over like winning. He, however, ran out very wide at the bend, and lost several lengths. Mr. Webster set him going again on the outside up the straight, and a good race was the result. Dainty, however, could not catch the old horse and Pierce-eye won by a neck. Time—68¼ secs.

The betting was slightly in favour of Dainty, but Pierce-eye found numerous supporters.

THE column of Burma Military Police sent into the Sana-Kachin country will shortly be returning. It has met with no opposition worthy of the name, and the punishment inflicted upon the tribesmen should be sufficient to keep them quiet for the future.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

THE WORK OF THE BOMBAY DEPUTATION IN CALCUTTA.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary to the Bombay Millowners' Association, and the Hon. Mr. Naoroji N. Wadia, members of the deputation, who proceeded to Calcutta a week ago to represent the views of the Association before Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister for the Government of India, and to strongly protest against the Bills to amend the Cotton Duties now before the Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. The third member of the deputation, Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata, came a day earlier, as he had booked a passage for Europe on Saturday by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator. The Hon. Mr. Wadia has been interviewed by a representative of this paper, and has given the following interesting account of what transpired at Calcutta :—On the day of our arrival in Calcutta, as already stated in your journal, the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair arranged for an interview with Sir James Westland, who is in charge of the Bills. The interview took place in the Chambers where the meetings of the Select Committee are usually held. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair was present at the interview. Sir James Westland at once told the deputation that he was not prepared to discuss with them the principle of the Bill. He said that that was not before the Select Committee, and that it was for the Supreme Legislative Council to argue the principle after the report of the Select Committee had reached the Council. He added that he would be glad to discuss with the deputation any matters relating to the details of the Bill, and make any changes which might appear fair so that the Act may be carried out with the least friction between the officials and the millowners. We then pointed out to him that there was a strong feeling as regards the injustice of the burden sought to be imposed upon the Indians ; but Sir James Westland replied that he attached no value to the agitation in Bombay, where the mill industry was so influential. The deputation then requested him to telegraph to Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, and place before him their views and ask his Lordship to reconsider the matter, but the Finance Minister replied that he did not see his way to do so. He said that his opinion was that the tax will fall, not on the millowners, but on the consumers. No doubt, Sir James proceeded to say, in the beginning the mills will have to bear the burden, but things will adjust themselves in a short time. Sir James Westland was then requested to state if this measure is to be considered as a final settlement of the question, but he said that he could not bind himself to any declaration of that kind since he could not say what exchange would be in the future or what the requirements of the Government of India were likely to be, and he said that the Government would be perfectly free to legislate hereafter as the exigencies of the country require. Both at this interview and during the proceedings of the Select Committee Sir James showed the utmost courtesy to the deputation, but he remained firm in his opinion as to the undesirability of discussing the principle of the Bill."

"In the course of the conversation it was pointed out by the deputation that the subject was coming to be an entirely political one as between Bombay and Lancashire. The Finance Minister admitted that it was so. He was then informed that if political agitation in Great Britain was to shape legislation in India, the deputation thought that the sooner steps were taken in India to form a counter movement the better it would be for the country. At the Select Committee Sir James Westland suggested

sideration of by far the greater portion of the case as submitted by Lancashire, and leaves no room to read into it any portion of the so-called law of substitution and its marvellous possibilities. Indirect competition has no place in this sanction, and any measure therefore which takes it into consideration or contemplates more than dealing with direct competition is transgressing the limit so definitely demarcated.

6. From this arises the first objection which the Association desires to formulate, viz.:—

"That as imposing an excise on Indian goods made from yarns of 20's count and under, the Cotton Duties Bill, 1896, is taxing goods which do not enter into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom, and is therefore not in accordance with the condition laid down by Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India in December, 1894."

In his speech of 2nd instant Sir J. Westland said:—

"The first of these is the effect of our drawing the line of taxation for Indian goods at 20's. We did so because we ascertained that the amount of imported goods below that line was very small. As regards yarns, indeed, the amount of goods imported that count (if we except the coloured yarns imported into Burma, for which we have made special arrangements) is admitted to be insignificant. The amount of coarse woven goods imported from England is at the most very small indeed, but it cannot be said to be non-existent; but Manchester claims, and there appears to be some reason in the claim, that the exemption of the coarser goods creates a difference in price between the coarser and the finer, which tends to divert the course of consumption from the finer to the coarser."

7. The latter portion of this setting forth what Manchester claims, the Association contends is not entitled to be taken into the account, as it manifestly contemplates consideration being extended to a form of

INDIRECT COMPETITION

which, even if it existed, Government at the outset placed beyond the line as against which a countervailing excise was to be imposed. But the first part of the statement concedes that for all practical purposes no competition exists in goods made from yarns below 20's, and should not therefore be excised, and it is no answer to this to say that Manchester should be permitted to try the experiment of making such goods under the auspices of the same rate of taxation. That experiment has already been tried for thirteen years under the still fairer condition of no taxation whatever, with a result which is well known—demonstrating beyond doubt to all unbiassed minds that in view of the relative geographical positions Lancashire does not, and cannot, compete with India in goods made from yarn of 20's and under.

8. When therefore the Association in its letter of 7th January stated its willingness to see all imported goods of 20's and under exempted from duty it was conceding more than the necessities of the case absolutely demanded, and at the same time indicating the utmost limit to which the Association considers legislation ought to be pushed to meet the theoretical claims of Lancashire having regard to the original principle of taxation previously laid down and accepted.

9. The second objection that the Association raises against the Bills is to—

THE INEQUITABLE CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSED MEASURES:

(1.) In the large reduction made in the taxation on imported goods while a heavy increase is levied on Indian manufactures, (2) in exempting yarn and reducing the levy on cotton goods while the tariff on other imports is maintained at 5 per cent.

10. By the abolition of all duties on yarn, both imported and Indian made, and the imposition of a 3½ per cent. excise on every description of Indian woven cloth, while the duty on all imported cotton fabrics is reduced to 3½ per cent. Government announced that the total income from the cotton duties would be reduced by about 50 lakhs, although the contribution from the excise would be increased by 6 lakhs. From an analysis of the figures the Association was at once able to point out by telegraph that this calculation was erroneous, the estimate of the excise on Indian goods being underestimated by 6 lakhs.

The account therefore stands thus:—

Duty as previously collected at 5 per cent..		139 lakhs
Reduction by exempting yarns.....		14 "
Reduction by lowering duty on cloth to 3½	37·5 lakhs.....	51·5 "
Total from Imports		87·5 lakhs
Total from Excise.....		18· "
		105·5 lakhs
Total net reduction		40·5 lakhs
Off exports		51·5 "
Increase on excise.....		11·0 "

11. The result therefore will be, if the two Bills are passed into law, that the taxation on imported goods will be reduced by 51·5 lakhs, or 37 per cent., while the excise on Indian goods will at the same time be increased by 11 lakhs, or 300 per cent. a difference in treatment for which the Association contends there is

ABSOLUTELY NO JUSTIFICATION.

If, as may be inferred from what the Government has almost in so many words stated is the case, the financial position justifies a reduction in taxation of 50 lakhs, there can be no difficulty whatever in allocating that sum in a perfectly equitable manner. Assuming even that in the general interests of the country the import duties should be the first to go—which is an argument the Association is by no means prepared to concede—the only extra claim to consideration which cotton goods has by any possibility over other articles of trade is the alleged competition which they have to encounter from goods made in India.

12. Unfortunately there are no figures available anywhere which would shew with any degree of exactitude what this alleged competition really amounts to either in yards or rupees, but a fairly approximate idea can nevertheless be formed from the yara production of India, the returns of which for the past year must already be in the hands of Government, who are therefore in a position to verify the statement. The Association feels sure that it is well within the mark in estimating the production of all yarns over 20's at one-tenth of the whole production, and assuming that the whole of that one-tenth went into goods entering into competition with imported cloths, which is more than liberal, the value would be:—

Total value of cloth produced in Indian Mills	Rs.	6,45,60,000
1-10th of which would be	.. "	64,50,000
¾ per cent. on which is	.. "	48,375

13. In its previous letter to Government the Association showed very clearly that the actual protection enjoyed by Indian weavers under a 5 per cent. import tariff, against which the excise was levied only on the yarn in goods, and not on the cloth in its completed state, was ¾ per cent. so that the special claim for redress which Manchester could show in this respect was Rs. 48,375, to equalise which the Bills under discussion propose to allocate 51½ lakhs, besides taking an additional 11 lakhs from the excise on the Indian industry.

14. The Association invites

THE CLOSEST POSSIBLE SCRUTINY

of these figures. They will both bear and repay inspection, and become still more striking when amplified, as it is evident that if every yard of cloth made by power-looms in India came into actual competition with imported goods, [Lancashire's special claim only amounts to a little over 4½ lakhs.

15. But lest the basis of calculation taken by the Association be considered incorrect the comparison to all intents is quite as startling if the scale of protection actually accepted by Sir James Westland is taken as the basis. In dealing with this special point on the 22nd instant he said: "Ordinary grey shirtings pay duty at 3 annas per pound, manufactured in India the calculation comes out thus; a pound of woven goods contained about 85 of yarn, which, if 25's or 30's pays duty at 7 annas a pound. The articles therefore pay duty in this respect alone on 7 by 85, or 6 annas a pound." This, worked out further, is equivalent to 1½ per cent. on the value of goods, and only differ from the association's figures when allowance is made for stores by ¼ per cent. But taking the full equivalent of protection conceded by Sir James Westland, the following is the resulting comparison:—

Under a 5 per cent. duty and excise Indian goods were protected by 1½ per cent.

On 1-10th of the whole Rs. 80,625.

On 1-10th of the whole Rs. 8,00,250.

The concession made by the Bills now before Government are:—

Off imported goods 51½ lakhs.

On Excise 11 lakhs.

Total 62½ lakhs.

16. In thus stating the case the Association is not for a moment overlooking the point made elsewhere that this should not be regarded as a concession made to Lancashire mills against Indian mills, that duties are all paid by the consumer and not by the producer, and that the members of the Association will not be ultimately affected by what is merely a reduction and equalisation in the modes of assessing duties. If this be so the converse of the argument holds equal forth, and would of its if have been

A SUFFICIENT REPLY

to the English representatives of cotton interests. Moreover, if this mode of reasoning be carried further and the losses of Indian Millowners during the levelling up of prices are entirely excluded, we come back to the incontrovertible fact that this is an entire reversal of the previously declared policy of Government, who have always been averse to laying further taxation on the poorer classes. Viewed from this standpoint it means lightening the tax by 25 lakhs on the finer descriptions of goods worn by the well-to-do and exacting an additional sum of 11 lakhs per annum from the very poorest, who were previously exempt, and that too without involving competition with English-made goods.

17. In any case this feature of the two Bills will not stand examination under the condition laid down by the Government in December, 1894, which, the Association holds, should be applied as a test to every clause of the new Bills.

18. The third objection, and in some respects the most important so far as concerns Indian owners of weaving mills, is "the protection which will be afforded to the hand-loom weavers by the exemption of all yarns from taxation."

To this objection Government as evidenced by the remarks of the Finance Minister, would appear to attack little importance, under the belief apparently that hand-loom weaving is a small struggling and decaying industry, entirely overshadowed in extent by the mills and mainly resorted to by cultivators as a means of filling up their spare time and eking out an otherwise precarious livelihood.

19. Such may be the state of things in parts of Bengal, but it is not so in that part of the country respecting which the members of the Association are more familiar. There the trade is followed as a

SPECIAL CALLING

and as entire families are devoted to it and work under no factory laws or other restrictive measures, many of them are prosperous and deserving of no special protective care against the rest of the poor or labouring classes. Even if they were, mills are not philanthropic institutions run on sentimental grounds and the magnitude of the industry is too great to permit of it being considered otherwise than as a most important factor in the entire question. According to the census returns there are no less than seven millions of people working as weavers in India, and the Association has placed at the disposal of Government information which goes to show that hand-looms produce two-thirds of all the cloth woven in India, as compared with one-third by power-looms. That this should be the case to-day after thirty years' competition with the mills speaks volumes for the solidity of the industry, and indicates, moreover, that the competitive line is drawn sufficiently fine to admit of a 3½ per cent. bounty exercising a material influence towards enabling it to gain additional strength in the future at the expense of the weaving mills.

With these facts before them, and in view of the important objections that I have stated the Association trusts that it is not yet too late to permit of Government reconsidering the situation and amending their proposed Bills in accordance with the suggestions favoured by the Association in its former letter of 7th January. These suggestions, so far as Association is aware, have had the unanimous approval of all representative bodies throughout the country, whether connected with mills, or, as in some case, more closely concerned with the import trade. And in face of such a consensus of independent opinion the members of the Association cannot bring themselves to believe that there are other just grounds of sufficient force to warrant any departure, however slight, from the definite lines laid down so recently as December, 1894, by both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India.—I have, &c.,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Trades Association on Thursday the retiring Master, Mr. Longley, made the following reference to the Cotton Duties question: If the amendments are carried in Council, as no doubt they will be, I presume we, as an Association, will be called upon to join in a public demonstration with others, and I trust you will do so with all earnestness and lend your aid in endeavouring to convince the Government, that in such cases the requirements of India alone must be considered and insisted upon while other interests, which have in the past been allowed too powerfully to lead in the train of action must be set aside. If any fresh proofs were wanting to convince us that India cannot expect full justice when its interests are opposed to those of England, it may be found in the present instance. We are no doubt delighted to find that the finances of the country are so elastic and flourishing that the Minister in charge of them has found it convenient to remit taxation to the extent of 45 to 50 lakhs of rupees; but why, we may reasonably ask, has not income tax been abolished, or why have not import duties been lightened by, say, one per cent. all round. There would be some satisfaction in legislation like this. Is it unreasonable to ask the Government of India why in the event of its being in the happy position of giving up a portion of a tax all classes loyally accepted when levied, they devote their surplus for the benefit of Lancashire alone? No special manufacture should have an advantage over others, and if there is a surplus, it should be impartially used in the reduction of general taxation.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Protests against the proposed revision of the cotton duties are pouring in from Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore and other centres, and Sir James Westland, we hear, is much surprised at the chorus of disfavour with which his proposals have been received. But what else could he or anybody else reasonably expect? The Finance Member's own speech in introducing the Bills, as we have already said, was absolutely unconvincing. It was clear in every line of it that the revision of the duties had been undertaken at the bidding of the Secretary of State, and no efforts of Sir James Westland could so gild the pill as to induce India to swallow it without indignation and disgust. It is an outrage on common sense to suppose that the Government of India themselves sincerely approve a policy which sacrifices fifty lakhs of revenue at a time when every department of the administration is starved for lack of funds, and at the same time, by the very re-adjustment which entails this loss, increases the burden of taxation borne by the poorest class of consumers in the country. The memorialists who have already waited upon Sir James Westland, have been told that the principle of the obnoxious measures is not to be discussed: which means presumbaly that the Bills will be carried at Monday's Council meeting by the mechanical official majority voting, according to "mandate." Thus for the third time in less than two years we shall have the lamentable spectacle of the Imperial Legislative Council split into two absolutely opposed sections, the one composed of officials and the other of non-officials. Nothing will probably shake the blindly insular opportunism of Lord George Hamilton, whose political vision seems to be limited to the readiest means of mhintaining a Parliamentary majority; but a Cabinet which contains Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, and Mr. Chamberlain might be expected to appreciate the risks involved in perpetuating this most untoward and ominous antagonism.

A SUGGESTION.

The attention of the Government of India has a good many demands on it this week in connection with the Cotton Duties, but we hope that the valuable suggestion made by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in this connection will not escape due notice. The Chamber urges that imported cloths should be liable to duty only to the extent of the weight of yarn in the fabric, and that this weight should be stamped on the piece, just as the length now is. In these days of Merchandise Marks Act, which endeavour to protect the unwary from the rapacity of the tradesman and manufacturer, it is rather strange that no attempt has been made to secure the consumer from adulteration in the cloth ing he wears. The sizing and weighting of cotton cloths appears to be a fine art in Lancashire, and the example and practice of Lancashire has unfortunately had to be followed in India, though we can still say that we are long way behind England in this respect. In the papers recently sent to the Secretary of State, and copies of which were forwarded to the Government of India, the analysis of certain cloths made in Lancashire for India unblushingly shows them to contain only 70 per cent of yarn; and we believe numerous cloths come to India which contain about equal amounts of yarn and size; yet no law exists to show the extent to which the practice is carried. It appears to us a matter of far greater importance than the public should know that a piece of cloth weighing, say, 8lb. contains only 5lb. of yarn, than that they should know what length it is. The latter can be ascertained with comparative ease, but the former cannot be known until the unfortunate consumer puts his purchase to the test of wear and tear, when the information comes too late. If the weight of yarn were stamped on the piece it could safely be accepted by the Customs authorities without question, because if a manufacturer stamps the fabric as containing more yarn than it really does, he pays a penalty in the additional duty it bears: on the other hand, if he stamps it as containing less yarn than it really does, the unnecessarily depreciates his wares and practically warns his customers of their nature. In the recent representations from Lancashire much stress was laid on the fact that there was a soupcon of protection in favour of India in the matter of woven cloths, because the import duty was levied on the completed article, whereas excise touched the yarn alone. The suggestion now made removes any ground of complaint on this score; and it seems to deserve every consideration.—"Pioneer."

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

449-95—Elgelow and G—Luximibai vs Ruckmabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Pottpones. Long Causes.

638-91—Trabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoossein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and H.—Part heard.

17-94—Craigie L and O—The Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.

296-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Ki horegur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co.

337-95—Trabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janu Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

441-95—R N Mouchoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Waibai and another—In person.

147-11146-95—Ardesir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Saiboo vs Narrotumdas Vanarsi as—In person.

321-94—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Hubib Mukri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Gulamhusen Dawjee and another—Janardhan and A
For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—C B and B—J C Cama and J Dorabjee, Muthubai vs L N Banaiee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie Lynch and Owen and Roughton and Byrne.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND has represented that the effect of the proposed legislation in the direction of depressing power-loom weaving in favour of hand-loom weaving will be infinitessimal. Perhaps, writes the *Englishman*, he is not aware that, as the Upper India Chamber of Commerce has stated, two-thirds of the cloth woven in India is done by hand-loom, and that seven million people are employed in the hand-industry in various parts of the country. It is a well known fact that the Bombay manufacturers have all along been subjected to keen competition from the hand-looms, and that the three and a-half per cent. import, if carried, is almost certain to cripple them hopelessly.

THE members of the Philharmonic Society have begun their ninth season rather later than usual, but they are making up well for lost time. The performance of the oratorio "Judas Maccabæus" on Wednesday, was followed by a sacred concert on Saturday afternoon at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, in which the members of the Society took a very prominent part, and now still another concert is announced for Thursday afternoon, at 5-45 at the Town Hall. The Society will then again render selections from "Judas Maccabæus" in order to give those who were not able to be present last Wednesday evening an opportunity to hear a repetition of what was undoubtedly one of the best concerts the Society has ever given.

IN selecting the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for his pianoforte recital and concert, this evening, at 9 p.m., Mr. R. Wenning has adopted a new departure which, we hope, will succeed. The institute is far better adapted for pianoforte recitals and solo singing than the Town Hall, which most singers and instrumentalists find too large. The programme for to-night's concert, as will be seen on a reference to our advertising columns, consists with one or two exceptions, of the modern music so popular in Europe at the present time. Mr. Wenning's acknowledged professional ability, the excellence of the new grand piano to be used at the concert, and the assistance of the violinist, Signor Lagattola, should ensure a large attendance of the music-loving public.

MARK TWAIN, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and Mr. Smythe, returned to Bombay from Baroda on Saturday morning, and left for Allahabad the same night from the Victoria Terminus. The Mark Twain party, consisting of Mr., Mrs. and Miss Clemens, and Mr. Smythe, the agent, left Bombay on Saturday night by the Allahabad mail train in a reserved carriage. Major S. Comfort, the American Consul, Mr. A. S. Panday, and the agent to the Maharaja of Baroda, and one or two others met the party at the Victoria Terminus, where a large number of garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to them. His Highness the Aga Khan called on Mark Twain at the Esplanade Hotel before his departure, and had a long interview with him. Mark Twain and family presented their photos to Mr. A. S. Panday before they left.

WITH a view to commemorate the name of his deceased son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has contributed a sum of Rs. 7,500 to the funds of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The amount is to remain in the capital account, and the interest accruing thereon is to be used in feeding the animals in the Bai Sakarbar Dinshaw Petit Hospital.

THE Maharaja of Nepal probably visits the Continent and England in the spring with a large retinue. The Maharaja proposes chartering a steamer for the voyage.

MAJOR W. F. CAHUSAC, 21st Bombay Infantry, is appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, temporarily, *vice* Captain L. M. Foster, 28th Bombay Pioneers, ordered to rejoin his regiment.

THE Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, will inspect the Royal Artillery, at Colaba, from the 22nd February to 14th March.

THE question of what garrisons are to be maintained in the Shan country and further eastwards is now under consideration, as a result of the Mekong settlement with France. The location of the troops with special reference to the proposed abandonment of Fort Stedman is one of the first points to be decided.

IT has been decided to continue the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association on its present lines, the management remaining in the hands of Colonel Hill as Honorary Secretary. The Meerut Central Meeting will therefore take place as usual next December. This decision has been adopted in reference to the wishes of the Army and Volunteer competitors, the large majority of whom, it is well known, contemplated a split up of the Association into two provincial branches with well-founded dislike.

A REPRESENTATION has recently been made to the Government of India by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provences, that scarcity already prevails in the Allahabad Division south of the Jumna, and four districts, namely, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, and Jhansi, are severely threatened by famine. Every precaution is being taken, and as the country is well protected by railways, the question of relief is only a matter of cost. At the worst it is not expected that this will mean more than ten or fifteen lakhs of rupees.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT delivered her first lecture out of the present Calcutta series at the Star Theatre on last Monday evening. Colonel Olcott presided, and there was present a large audience, wholly composed of natives, with the single exception of a gentleman and his wife, exponents of the theosophical doctrine in Calcutta. Mrs. Besant took for her subject "Caste: its Meaning, Use, and Abuse." After referring in detail to the four great castes which divide the Hindus, she said that the line of demarcation between them should be recognised as part of the social and religious system; and that the system of the four-fold caste order was based on a natural foundation and on the stability of natural law. On the conclusion of the lecture, Mrs. Besant was loudly applauded.

THE Secretaryship to the Bengal Government in the Revenue and General Departments will fall vacant shortly, as Mr. Bonham-Carter has been appointed to the Collectorship of Bankura. He will be succeeded by Mr. Constam, Joint Magistrate of Gya.

THE Madras Electric Tramway, according to the local paper, is about to advance yet another step in its sphere of usefulness, and those entrusted with its working, have to be congratulated upon its success. With a view to its being opened for traffic at an early date, trial trips have commenced on the No. 3 section, which branches off from Harris's Bridge along a portion of the Mount Road, and turns along Patter's Road to the Royapettah Police Station, *viz* the Madras Club. This section also is worked on the more successful system—the overhead system, and the trial trips are being carried out under the supervision of Mr. Gadsby, the Electrician and Superintending Engineer of the Company. When opened for traffic, this section will be of immense service to the residents of Royapettah and its vicinity, and will, no doubt, be much patronised. Much credit is due to Mr. Gadsby for the untiring energy which he has devoted to the Company's interests; and the present rapid development of the system is in very striking contrast to the progression by inches, with much retracing of footsteps, that under the first overseers, made the Company's early days so unfortunate.

FORMAL sanction has been accorded to the Chitral Reliefs, though no date is fixed for the moves. The 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas and the 28th Punjab Infantry will relieve the 3rd Gurkhas and 25th Punjab Infantry, now at Drosh, Gairat, and Chitral Fort.

ESTIMATES of the cost of the new Cantonment of Saikaw, west of the Takaw Ferry on the Salween, are being prepared: but final orders regarding the strength of the garrison there consequent on the proposed abandonment of Fort Stedman have not yet been passed.

A SAD accident, resulting in the death of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. Blair Brown, occurred at Main Mir, about 11 o'clock, on Monday forenoon. He was returning from the Section Hospital when a native threw a cracker and frigthened his pony, which bolted and threw his rider close to the R. A. Sergeants' Mess. Surgeon-Colonel Brown fell on his head, sustaining fracture of the base of the skull. He was picked up and brought to his bungalow, but never regained consciousness. He died the same evening and was buried with military honours on Tuesday. Major-General Sir G. Wolseley and all the officers off duty attended the funeral. Surgeon-Colonel Brown had served at the Cape and the Transvaal and was present at the Battle of Ulundi, where he served with distinction. The deceased officer arrived in the country only three months ago. His loss is greatly deplored.

RETURNING to the question of direct railway communication between Mogulserai and Orissa, a correspondent poits out that Sir Charles Elliott, shortly before his departure from Bengal, among other schemes for the railway development of the Province, advocated the construction of a line between Assensole and Midnapur, *via* Bankura. The length of this direct line would be only 95 miles—whereas from Assensole to Midnapur by way of Howrah cannot be less than 200, *viz.*, 130 from Assensole to Howrah and 70 from Howrah to Midnapur. As regards the pilgrim traffic then which was the main point in view in the original scheme for a Benares-Puri Railway, this line would facilitate matters greatly; and, moreover, if it were once undertaken it would alter the balance of relative advantages between other project which are now before the public. For though, as was pointed out the other day, a line through Palamow and Sini would bring Mogulserai and Cuttack into closer connection by 100 miles, than they would be by the East Indian route, via Calcutta, even after the line to Midnapur is built—yet if this direct branch from Assensole were constructed that difference in favour of the Palamow-Sini route would disappear, and when the Grand Chord of the E. I. R. was completed the route through Gya, Assensole, and Bankura would be the best of all in point of directness of communication. The principal object, however, with which the Bengal Government is advocating the line, is that it would bring the congested population of Orissa and Midnapur within easy reach of the Raniganj coal-fields, where labour is in such great demand; besides the fact that it would further the pilgrim traffic, and keep it from passing through Calcutta, as it at present does, with no benefit either to the pilgrims or to the city. A last advantage, and an important one, is that would provide the new East Coast Railway with cheap coal from Barakar and Raniganj. We trust that the Government of India will pay some attention to a project supported by so many recommendations; while it seems to be attended with few drawbacks. For the Damodar river between Assensole and Bankura is already bridged, and from that point on to Midnapur the country presents nothing to speak of in the way of difficulties to the Railway Engineer.

IT is reported that the Ceylon Marriage Registration Ordinance, which was passed a little time ago in the Legislative Council, and which met with great opposition on the part of the Roman Catholic and Hindu communities, has been disallowed by the Secretary of State. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Coomarasawmy strenuously protested against those clauses in the Ordinance which made registration of marriages compulsory and the entry in the register the only evidence of marriage. It appears that the Secretary of State has himself disapproved of those provisions, and declared that registration should be optional. It has not transpired whether this direction applies to the Hindus only, or to the community generally. A new Ordinance will, therefore, have to be brought forward, and the *Ceylon Examiner* trusts that in regard to all classes, registration will be left as it was before, viz., as merely the best, and not the only, evidence of marriage. The *Independent* says: "The good effect will be two-fold. It will render the Governor and his Executive less arbitrary, and encourage Unofficial Members and the public generally to represent their grievances to the Downing Street official when they fail to get justice locally. A few more victories of this sort, and the Secretary of State will be unable to withstand the growing desire for an enlarged Legislative Council with freedom of votes to the official.".

THE financial prospects of the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway are excellent. The estimate net profit for 1896-97 amounts to nearly 3 per cent. which is very good, considering that the line was opened only in April, 1894. The extension of the railway to the port of Admirampatnam is now considered certain.

THE scarcity in Bikanir, says the Allahabad paper, is quite sufficiently great to cause the Durbar to take relief measures, and fortunately they have a railway scheme in hand which can provide work for any number of distressed cultivators. This is the extension of the existing line in a north-easterly direction so as to form a junction with the Rewari-Ferozepore narrow-gauge system. Funds have been allotted for the first section, the alignment of which was settled sometime ago, and the earthwork is being thrown up. It has not, we understand, been yet decided as to whether the northern terminus shall be at Sirsa or Bhatinda. The original idea was to make for Sirsa, but it would appear to be an open question whether Bhatinda would not be better. That station is already the meeting-point of the Patiala State Railway with the Rewari-Ferozepore line, and its importance will be increased with the building of the Southern Punjab Railway, formerly known as the Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata project. If the Bikanir extension ends there too, it would become a junction for four lines. In any case, whether Sirsa or Bhatinda is given the preference, the new line will result in putting Bikanir and Jodhpore in direct railway communication with the Central Districts of the Punjab, the present route through Rewari, Bandikui, and Jeypore being a very round-about one. The Rajputana narrow-gauge lines built by Native States have been great financial successes and this Bikanir extension will certainly add greatly to their traffic. It will be a cheap line as the country is an easy one for the engineer. Some day perhaps Bikanir will be also linked up with Samasata or Bahawalpur, from which it is less than 150 miles distant, but as this would be partly a desert line the project may well be held over for the present.

RECENTLY cholera broke out among the Khasias coolies that were assembled at Margherita for work with the Military Police proceeding on escort duty with the Assam-Burma Survey Party under Mr. Way. It is said that Dr. Hare, who is in medical charge, tried Dr. Haffkine's inoculation process with excellent results.

WHETHER the pulpit is a proper place for political controversy, writes the Lahore paper, is, no doubt, a point on which different people may hold different opinion; but the preacher who becomes politician, must be prepared to have his opinions taken for what they are worth. The particular views expressed on Sunday last by the Bishop of Lahore are, we fear, so far from being weighty or useful, that if they had any effect at all they would be purely mischievous. The Bishop is indignant that the British Government should permit the Christian of Armenia to be slaughtered by the incorrigible Turk: but he does not seem to realise that the policy of peremptory interference he apparently supports, might lead to a European war, the horrors of which would far surpass the Armenian massacres. Lord Salisbury's Government has done its utmost to bring Turkey to reason, short of applying force course which could not be taken by England dependently of the other Powers, without i risks no prudent statesman can afford to As to Kafiristan, again, we are told "abandoned the people, from whom for twenty years kept the message Moslem methods of conversion." be too strongly insisted that we business in Kafiristan, but that our hands already in India it wo and a blunder to go there. A matter whether put forward missionary enterprise or no creased expenditure and i responsibilities on the front sure of the plainest Impe present time absolutely mis

SACRED CONCERT AT THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

AGAIN Mr. Henderson, the popular bandmaster of the R. I. R., has scored a distinct success. The concert on Saturday, following the lines of the one held last year, drew a large and aristocratic audience notwithstanding the counter-attraction offered at Mahaluxmie, her Excellency Lady Sandhurst being amongst those present. The assistance of the chorus of the Philharmonic Society was invoked, and added materially to the success of the concert. Mr. Seymour Dove, the capable organist of the church, opened the proceedings with Mendelssohn's Op. 64, followed by Calkin's Harvest Thanksgiving, a sprightly measure well played. The Band of the R. I. R. then delighted the expectant audience, as with their accustomed skill they performed that old favourite, "The Priest's March from Athalie"—the noble periods and well-marked time recalling the same composer's "Wedding March." Whether it is that the church lends itself more to sound than the Town Hall, or that they were in better voice on Saturday, certain it is that both Mr. Chisholm and Mrs. Squire were heard to better advantage than on Wednesday. The former sang "Cujus Animam" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and with the exception of a little uncertainty at the start gave a faultless rendering of a most difficult piece, the solo and the accompaniment by the R. I. R. Band forming one of the most delighful items of a most enjoyable programme. Mrs. Squire's rendering of "Come unto me" surprised even those who know her best. She sang with great taste and feeling—the beautiful theme and noble surroundings inducing a religious sympathy, and it was a real deprivation that the sacred precincts precluded her delighted hearers from insisting on a repetition. An instrumental duet by Mr. Henderson (oboe) and Bomdr. Vallance (clarionet) was performed with the skill we have learned to expect from every member of the talented Irish Band, which will now so soon be leaving us. The first part concluded with the latter portion of Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," Miss Tudball taking the solo. Her pure bell-like voice rang out clear and true, and she was ably supported by the Philharmonic chorus, the concluding bars with a well marked crescendo being particularly fine. During the interval the offertory was taken, the chorus singing the grand "Old Hundredth" meanwhile. An instrumental quartette by the cornets was much appreciated, L. C. Shields on the solo instrument being exceedingly good. Mrs. Macbeth is too well known to necessitate criticism; in fact, her voice and her rendering of Bennett's "O Lord thou hast searched me out" were above criticism altogether. Next followed a duet between Mr. Henderson (oboe) and Corporal Caiger (flute). They chose "The Pilgrim's Song of Hope," and were accompanied by Mr. Dove on the organ. This was certainly the gem of the programme, and it would be difficult to say which was most appreciated, the weird plaintive melody of the oboe or the soft yet incisive and dulcet tones of the flute. The only complaint to be made against this item of the programme was its brevity. The last solo was by Mr. Mayall, and selected Stephen Adam's well-known "Star of Bethlehem." This gentleman has a fine baritone, but his enunciation left a great deal to be desired. He was, however, heard to advantage in the closing bars of the song. "The Heavens are telling," one of the most sonorus of the many beautiful choruses from Haydn's Oratorio, "Creation," concluded the concert, the Philharmonic Society singing it exceptionally well except for a slight uncertainty towards the end, no doubt owing to somewhat hasty preparation. With the singing of "God Save the Queen" the delighted congregation dispersed well pleased—nay, delighted—with what they had heard, hoping for yet another treat of the same kind before the departure of the popular Rifles' Band next month.

THE RENEWED DISTURBANCES IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 30.

THE insurrectionary movement at Satary is progressing at a terrible pace, and the bold front of the enemy will give serious trouble to Government. The rebels posted themselves lately at Redigan and interrupted the communication between Sanquelim and Nanuz, and the escorts guarding the transport were either killed or wounded. In consequence of the stoppage of communications, the troops at Nanuz were left without food and determined to evacute the fort, but they were attacked by the rebels at Redigan, and were completely defeated, about thirty-six soldiers being killed and many others wounded The steam-launch at Satary was despatched to the scene of the disaster to bring away the wounded soldiers many of whom died during the return trip. So great was the anxiety of Government to conceal the disaster, that the steam launch, arriving at Ribandar at 3 p.m., was kept there until 8 at night. When it arrived at Pangim the dead bodies were put in carts and conveyed to the cemetery and the wounded were taken to the hospital. It is reported that the prisoners taken by the rebels have been set at liberty. While disaster after disaster has overtaken the Government troops, the Prince has been kept from personal contact with persons who might have whispered in his ears what had happened. The state of affairs has been purposely concealed so as to bear out the telegraphic communication to Lisbon by the Governor-General that the country is peaceful. The province of Ponda has already suffered from the hands of the revolters, and now comes the turn of Bardez, which may have to pass through similar tribulations. The Administrator of Ponda is so much put out through fear that he has stationed himself at Durbath in order to jump into the steam-launch at the first sight of the revolters. In Bardez a piquet of cavalry has been posted at Assora in order to bring intelligence of the near approach of the enemy. The Commandant and Administrator, who was stationed at Sanquelim, has withdrawn to Bicholim, where it is reported he is organising a force to march to Satary. The expenses of the demonstration given to his Highness the Prince at Mapuça have been defrayed from subscriptions by the residents, the Municipality threatening with fine those who refuse to subscribe. Poor persons were forcibly put on work for preparing roads, etc., for the reception of the Prince without paymeat and without time for food, and threatening them to be sent to jail should they refuse. The calls for troops from different stations are so numerous that only small detachments can be sent, and this is done by leaving the principal towns without a garrison. It is reported that the Governor-General has recommended to the Ministry the imposition of new taxes, and the revival of those that have been extinguished.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the Handicap Allowances and result of the Races sailed at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday:—

Ships' Boats.	Handicap Allowances	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S
Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Lieut J P Barton, RN	4	57	55
Khedive's Lifeboat	Scr	Capt C L Daniels	5	2	25
Clive's Cutter	Scr		5	8	25
Brisks' Gallery	Scr	Capt F St G Rich, RN	5	13	2
Mabel	6	Mr A Monk	5	11	
Brisks' Cutter	Scr	Lieut H J T Marshall			
Thames boat	8	Mr S K Bacon			
Canning's Lifeboat	0	Capt W Mit			

1st prize won by Abyssinia's C
dive's Lifeboat, Course sail

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THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

THE sentiments of loyalty which the Mahomedans of Bombay entertain towards their ruler were fully demonstrated at a mass meeting held, yesterday evening, at Mujaffer Baugh, to pass a resolution of condolence, expressing their sense of profound sorrow caused to her Majesty the Queen-Empress by the sad and untimely death of her son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg. The spacious hall of the building was overcrowded by Mahomedans of various sects, and the proceedings were conducted in a most solemn, impressive, and orderly manner. Amongst those present were:—His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Aga Khan; his Highness Aga Jangishah; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; Sirdar Mir Abdulali Khan Bahadur; Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy; Mr. Haji Umar Jamal; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim; Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law; Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha; Messrs. Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel; Haji Kassam Joosub; Haji Jan Mahomed Joosab; Meherali Dewraj Master; Haji Mahomed Suleman; Abdullabhoy Lalji; Dewjibhoy Kanji; Haji Janmahomed Latiff; Haji Amond Dewji; Kassambhoy Haji; Millan Khandubhoy Millan Megji; Abdullabhoy Lalji; Kassumbhoy Moosa; Haji Futeh Mahomed Rahimtulla; Haji Ahmed; Haji Joonas; Kassumbhoy Nanji; Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff; and Haji Mussa Adum. In all about two thousand Mahomedans were present.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy proposed, and Mr. Haji Cassum Joosab seconded, that his Highness Aga Khan should take the chair.

His Highness Aga Khan, on taking the chair, expressed his sympathy at the sad bereavement which had befallen her Majesty the Queen-Empress recently. He called upon Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim to propose the first resolution.

Mr. Hakim, in addressing the assembly, referred in feeling terms to the irreparable loss sustained by the Royal Family by the sad end of the useful life of Prince Henry of Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, the most beloved daughter of her Majesty the Queen. He said that the affliction which had befallen on her Majesty was great, and as loyal subjects of the Queen, who was to them a godmother, it was their sorrowful but bounden duty to convey a message of cond

INSTALLATION OF THE RADHANPUR NAWAB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, JAN. 30.

TO-DAY was a most auspicious day for Radhanpur as H. H. the young Nawab Mahomed Sherkhanji was formally installed on the throne of his ancestors by the orders of the Government of India. Colonel Jackson, the Political Superintendent of Palanpur, performed this interesting ceremony. All the bhayads, sirdars, Officers and principal inhabitants of the state, as well as the assistant Political Superintendent, Lieut. Beale, in charge of Radhanpur, Rao Bahadur Harilal Laloobhai, Deputy Assistant, Messrs. A. S. Tambe and Motilal Ratanji and the whole establishment and staff of the offices, including Assistant Surgeon Bocarro, who was encamped at Radhanpur on duty, were present at the Durbar. Between 9 and 10 a.m. was the hour pronounced by the Durbari Astrologer as the most auspicious for the occasion, and the Durbar was full of people by that time. A silver "takhat" was placed in the middle at one end of the Durbar hall which was left unoccupied in the early part of morning. Colonel Jakson arrived with his assistant, Lieut. Beale, and the Dewan punctually at 10 a.m. and took his seat on the, left and the young Nawab on the right side of the "takhat" on chairs. On the row of chairs to the left were seated all the Agency officers and to the right the bhayads, sirdars, servants, and the principal inhabitants of the State. Colonel Jackson inaugurated the proceedings by an eloquent speech which was full of sympathy and friendly feelings. He commenced by intimating that the Government of India had recognised Mahomed Sherkhanji as the heir of the gadi of Radhanpur. Then eulogised in suitable terms the many good qualities of Nawab Bismilla Khanji. He assured the audience that the education of the young princes would be an object of careful attention, and that whatever may be the form of Government for administration of the State a new and brighter era in the history of Radhanpur had sprung up. The following is the full text of Colonel Jackson's speech:

Sirdars of Radhanpur, and Gentlemen:—The lamented death of the late Nawab Bismilla Khanji having left the masnad of Radhanpur vacant, it has pleased the Government of India to recognise his heir and successor in the person of his eldest son, Mahomed Sherkhanji. I have, therefore, the great pleasure of meeting you all here to-day for the purpose of making known the orders of Government and performing the interesting ceremony of installing the young Nawab in his high position. It is not necessary for me to make a long eulogy of the late Nawab. To most of you he was personally known. His courtly manners and urbane disposition endeared him to all who had the occasion to come in contact with him. For many years he was a victim to ill-health which prevented him from taking an active part in the affairs of his State. In alluding however briefly to the late Nawab tribute must be paid to the patience and resignation with which he bore his great afflictions up to the moment of his death. In the young Nawab we see a boy of great promise. He is bright and intelligent and I trust that with education, he will grow up well qualified to exercise those important powers which in due time will devolve upon him. The education of the Nawab and his younger brother will be the object of careful attention. During the minority the administration of the State will be provided for by the Paras mount Power in accordance with the principle which is always adhered to in like cases. Whatever the exact form of Government may be I feel confident that, from this time forth a new life of greater activity and reality is commencing for Radhanpur. The most valuable improvements be made in all the departments of the State, and the wants and interests of all classes will be attended to. Judging from examples we see in many Native states of Western India we may feel assured that by the time the young Nawab has attained his majority, his inheritance will have much increased in value. I will not take this opportunity of making a lengthy speech, but, with these few words, I will now proceed to carry out the object for which we have assembled here to-day, by placing Mahomed Sherkhan on the masnad, and declaring him to be his Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur. May he enjoy health, wealth, and happiness, and increase in wisdom, as well as stature, and live long to rule over prosperous and a contended people.

The Gujerati version of the above speech was then read over by Mr. A. S. Tambe, when Colonel Jackson led the young Nawab from his chair to the "takhat" and seated him on his right side. The usual "khilat" from the Government was bestowed, and the young Nawab presented the usual nazar which consisted of 35 gold mohors, a pair of shawls, and two pieces of white cloth. The booming of 11 guns proclaimed to the people of Radhanpur that his Highness was duly installed. After this was over Mr. Ardesir Jamsetji, the Dewan, replied to the speech of Colonel Jackson in the followings train:—I am directed by her Highness the Rani Saheb on behalf of H. H. and the bhayads and sirdars, to tender you our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the trouble you have taken to be present at this Durbar to-day. We have special reasons to congratulate ourselves that the propitious ceremony at installing H. H. on the masnad, should have been performed by the hands of an officer, so well known for his friendly and sympathetic feelings towards the Native States, and who was particularly looked upon by the late Highness Bismilla Khanji as his personal friend, and who had always taken a warm interest in the welfare of this State. The untimely and melancholy death of his late Highness has cast agloom over the Royal family, but it is a great consolation to her Highness the Rani Saheb, that an officer of your experience and judgment is at the head of affairs, and she trusts that under your counsel and direction the dignity of the Durbar shall be maintained as heretofore. Her Highness the Rani Saheb fully appreciates the remarks about the education of the Princes. She is perfectly alive to the necessity of giving sound education to her children, such was one of the greatest wishes of his late Highness Bismilla Khanji, and nothing could give her more satisfaction than to see this wish realized. Her Highness the Rani Saheb also fully appreciates and understands that whatever the future exact form of Government may be, she is confident that, that form of administration is likely to benefit the State, as it will be more directly under the control and supervision of the Paramount Power. In conclusion her Highness the Rani Saheb directs me to declare her sense of gratitude for the very kind feelings that you have expressed towards his late Highness and to request you to convey to H. E. the Governor Lord Sandhurst her sincere thanks for the consolence offered which was a source of consolation to her, in her great bereavement. Her Highness also expresses the hope that the same cordial relations now existing between the State and the Paramount Power may long continue, and for ever, and that, as so kindly expressed by you the State may prosper under the fostering care and supervision of the benign British Government, and that H. H. Mahomed Sherkhanji may long live to enjoy, and be worthy of the high post; the responsibilities of which are naturally to devolve upon him in due course of time.

The proceedings then terminated after the usual distribution of atar, pan-sopari, garlands, etc.

KAIRA MUNICIPALITY.

THE usual quarterly general meeting of the Kaira Municipality came off on the 29th January, when the following important resolutions were passed:—

(1.) No petition of objection having been received since the issue of the notices, dated the 12th ultimo, inviting objection to the proposed water tax, the water tax and the construction of the water-works were finally sanctioned. The Municipality having thus surmounted the most difficult point, the public of Kaira may be congratulated on the prospect of receiving a pure water-supply in the course of a few months from which they have been suffering from years past.

(2.) At the instance of the president it was also resolved to open a dispensary for women and children presided over by a female hospital assistant. The Municipality will contribute Rs. 600 per annum, and the District Local Board and Government will be solicited for grant-in-aid. In submitting the proposal for the consideration of the Board, the President brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners two cases in which deaths of females occurred lately in labour.

(3.) The President also explained to the members the necessity of raising the first grade Anglo-Vernacular School to the status of a High School. The proposal was unanimously received with approval, and it was resolved to raise the Kaira English school to the status of a High School.

(4.) A large number of other subjects appertaining to the Public Works, Sanitary Education, and other matters of executive administration were also disposed of.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	...	...	p.m.	...	...
Suez	2	10	50 a.m.	7	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 2nd 1896.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Time. h.
From Calcutta	...	15	1
" Karachi	...	15	1
" Madras	...	15	1

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THE BOXING MATCH AT THE DOCKS.

PARSEE VS. ENGLISHMEN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Messrs. Charles and Angus Brown charged Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomonji with assaulting them in the Merewether Dry Dock on the 6th ultimo. The counter-charge preferred by Mr. Dhunjibhoy against the Brown Brothers was also gone into at the same time.

Mr. Byrne, solicitor, appeared for Messrs. Brown Brothers, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Jehangier Dorabjee Neemuchwalla, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Dhunjibhoy.

Mr. A. D. Muir, second officer, s.s. Scottish Hero, being called and examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, said that on the 6th ultimo he first saw Mr. Dhunjibhoy when he went to the Dry Dock after tea. The chief officer, went down with him. The captain had gone down a minute previously. There was some trouble about the painting. When witness went down the contractor's men were putting down the last coat without putting on the first. The captain, the chief officer, and the witness found that out. The captain enquired about Mr. Brown. The latter's tindal said he had gone out and would be back in an hour. The captain said he would not wait for an hour. Mr. Dhunjibhoy said he would be glad to give any quantity of paint required. The captain requiring one drum of paint Mr. Dhunjibhoy sent for it. The work of shifting the bilge shores was finished on portside and they all went round to the star-board quarter. The two Browns came by the stern. The captain then went up to the Browns and said there was not sufficient light. Wind threw no paint. Mr. Charles Brown said: "You need not worry about it." He also remarked (the witness could not say to whom the remark was applied) that "the bl—dy Parsee has caused all this trouble." Mr. Angus Brown ordered Mr. Dhunjibhoy out of the dock. The latter smiled and declined to go out, remarking he was looking after the shifting of the bilge shores, and would not leave the dock for him. The younger Mr. Brown once more ordered Mr. Dhunjibhoy out of the dock, at the same time throwing out his hand towards Mr. Dhunjibhoy. With the movement Mr. Dhunjibhoy's spectacles came off partly. Mr. Charles Brown struck Mr. Dhunjibhoy on the nose and the younger brother struck him again. Mr. Dhunjibhoy thereupon said: "You cowards, you call yourselves gentlemen?" So saying he rushed at them. Witness and the chief officer interfered and stopped further fighting. There was a general scuffle. The chief officer's remark, "that Mr. Dhunjibhoy should not forget himself" seemed to quiet the Parsee gentleman. The whole party then went to the port-side. Some time after that Mr. Dhunjibhoy finished his work of shifting the bilge shores and left. Witness saw Mr. Dhunjibhoy's nose bleeding. Witness was in the dock nearly the whole day, but did not see or hear Mr. Dhunjibhoy talk with Mr. Brown's men. He did not interfere with them. Although he was summoned as a witness by Messrs. Brown he was not called as a witness on their behalf. In witness' presence no complaint was made by any one as to Mr. Dhunjibhoy offering bribes to Mr. Brown's men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said that he reported to the chief officer that the paint had run short and he informed the captain of it. Witness sworn that the captain did know that the second coating was put on without the priming paint having been applied. Witness was sure younger Brown's remark was not only "the Parsee had no right or business there." It was not true that Mr. Dhunjibhoy knocked Mr. Angus Brown's hat off and hit him on the head. Witness noticed Mr. Brown's hat on after the affair was over, but then there was another hat off too. When Mr. Brown threw out his hand it must have struck his spectacles. Witness was positive the spectacles were on because while Mr. Dhunjibhoy was re-arranging it the elder Brown struck him. After the row witness saw one end of Mr. Charles Brown's collar loose, but he did not see Mr. Dhunjibhoy tear it off. When Mr. Dhunjibhoy broke away from him the chief officer held him. It was not true that Mr. Dhunjibhoy belaboured both Browns over the body. Witness was prepared to swear that whatever he had said was true. If the throwing out of the spectacles were considered a blow then it was the first blow dealt during the scuffle, otherwise the blow dealt by the elder Brown was the first.

Mr. Ardeshir Muncherji, assistant to Mr. Dhunjibhoy, was next examined: He corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Dhunjibhoy and the officers as to the paint running short, and the captain accepting the offer of Mr. Dhunjibhoy for a drum of paint, and further said that seeing a scuffle going on he went up there and caught hold of one of Mr. Charles Brown's hands because he was pulling Mr. Dhunjibhoy's master. The captain also seized him by the other hand and the parties were separated. Witness saw his master's handkerchief stained with blood after the scuffle, as his master was frequently putting it to his nose. He was present during the time that Mr. Dhunjibhoy was at the dock and witness had never seen him talk with Messrs. Brown's men on any business.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac here closed his case saying that Mr. Byrne might offer any remarks if he chose and Mr. Rivett Carnac might then reply.

The magistrate thought address on the part of advocates was unnecessary in a summary case.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac submitted that Mr. Byrne had opened his case with a few remarks which were published at same length in the local newspapers and the public therefore had only one side of the case stated to them. In this case there seemed an ulterior motives, namely, of bringing up Mr. Dhunjibhoy a troublesome man in the eyes of the Port Trustees. It was also alluded that Mr. Dhunjibhoy had stooped to do a thing which no gentlemen in his position would do.

Mr. Byrne denied having ever referred to such a thing.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac replied that though the public thought the other way, yet it was suggested that Mr. Dhunjibhoy had trifled with Messrs. Brown's men. The suggestion that Mr. Dhunjibhoy offered a bribe of Rs. 50 to the tindal was an obvious lie and a falsehood, and was introduced only for the purpose of prejudicing the Port Trust authorities against Mr. Dhunjibhoy.

Addressing the court on the charge Mr. Rivett-Carnac pointed out that the court could come to only one conclusion, namely, that the Browns were the aggressors.

Mr. Byrne objected to Mr. Rivett-Carnac addressing the court.

The magistrate ruled that it was not usual to address the court in summary cases, but he would not prevent counsel if he wished to make a few observations.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then addressing the court said that the two most important witnesses in the case were the first and second officer. The Browns had summoned them as witnesses on their behalf. They both had attended the court on the first hearing, and it was therefore obvious that Messrs. Browns intended to call them to corroborate their story. As they could not succeed on that day to bring them round to corroborate their story the Browns chose to bring other witnesses whose testimony was worthless. The time of the court was wasted in the expectation that the officers might be brought round to corroborate the statement made by the Brown Brothers. On the second occasion they rashly put Mr. Carter in the witness-box, who knew what was wanted of him and now asked his Worship to accept as the only and true story. Mr. Brown's view that Mr. Dhunjibhoy was interfering in his business when he offered the captain some pain was the true explanation as to why Mr. Brown remarked "that the bl—dy Parsee was causing the trouble; get him out of the dock." The very force of the expression showed he was excited. There was Mr. Dhunjibhoy's evidence and the evidence of the Browns, besides the evidence of the two officers. The captain was called to give evidence, but all that he said was that he could not say who began the scuffle. Upon such evidence as was before the court, his Worship would not find any difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the Browns were the aggressors. If they had suffered some damage—which was not beyond the falling off of a hat or a collar-button giving way, they got what they deserved. To find them guilty there was sufficient evidence on the record. The same evidence showed that Mr. Dhunjibhoy had suffered some injury. His nose was bleeding, but of course counsel admitted the injury was not serious. In consideration of all the facts his Worship could not but come to one conclusion only, that the Browns were the aggressors and assailants. Counsel again pointed out that the story about Mr. Dhunjibhoy's offer of bribes to Mr. Brown's men was entirely and obviously false. In the information the Brown Brothers stated that Rs. 20 was offered to put unnecessarily more paint on, while in the evidence adduced it was suggested that two sums of Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 were offered to the tindal to accept a drum of paint which the captain had already ordered, which showed that the allegations about the offer of bribes were absolutely untrue.

In disposing of the case, his Worship remarked that such a fight reflected credit on neither party. It was immaterial to find who dealt the first blow, and his Worship was inclined to believe that the bleeding of Mr. Dhunjibhoy's nose was caused by excitement on his own part. The parties had suffered no serious injury and the matter ought to have been dropped. Upon the evidence his Worship found that Mr. Dhunjibhoy and Mr. Charles Brown were guilty of assaulting each other and they were warned and discharged, while Mr. Angus Brown was simply discharged.

On January 8th, the Marchioness of Salisbury gave a county ball at Hatfield House at which not many short of a thousand persons were present—Hertfordshire families and Londoners. Dancing took place in the Winter Dining Room and in the Long Gallery. The ball rooms were lighted by electricity, which illuminated the splendid apartments most effectively, whilst the Armoury, Grand Staircase, King James's Drawing Room, the Long Gallery, the North Gallery, and the Winter Dining Room were beautifully decked with palms and flowers from the gardens and conservatories of the mansion.

JAINISM AND ITS CANON OF INTERPRETATION.

A LECTURE on the above was delivered by Mr. Virachand Raghovji Gandhi, B.A., M.R.A.S., in the Theosophic Society Hall, on Sunday week. Among those present, was H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

On being called on by the president to deliver his lecture, Mr. V. R. Gandhi began by proving the antiquity of Jainism. He said that the general opinion of oriental scholars about twenty years ago was that Jainism was an offshoot of Buddhism. That, he attributed to a dearth of books and manuscripts. But an abundance of literature, Vedic, Jain, Buddhist, as well as the Puranic is now available; fresh facts have come to light, and consequently that theory has now been exploded. References to Jainism are found in some of the Upanishads, in the Puranas, and above all in the sermons of Buddha himself. On one occasion, it is said, that a disciple of Nataputta, also called Mahavir, the last of the Jain prophets, requested Buddha to admit him as one of his disciples. On this, the latter asked "Art thou not a follower of Nazaputta?" And on being told that he was, Bhudda said: "Follow thy own guru and thou shalt not fail." This fact, said the lecturer, clearly shews that the last of the Jain prophets was a contemporary of Buddha, and that Jainism was in full vigour in his time. Again, from what relics of antiquity we possess, such as temples, inscriptions, &c., we might without misleading any one, trace Jainism to more than a thousand years before the Christian era. Buddha gave the world nothing new. He would not be reconciled to some of the doctrines of Jainism, added some of his own, and started what was called Buddhism. The lecturer then read pieces from Madam Blavatsky in support of his arguments. The following were some of them. Says the author:—

"We know that the Jain sect claims Buddhism as derived from its tenets—that Buddhism existed before Sidhartta, better known as Gautama Budha. . . . The common argument adduced against the Jain claim of having been the source of the restoration of ancient Buddhism, that the principal tenet of the latter religion is opposed to the belief of the Jains, is not a sound one. Buddhists say our Orientalists deny the existence of a Supreme Being; the Jains admit one, but protest against the assumption that the "He" can never interfere in the regulation of the Universe. We have shown in the preceding chapter the Buddhists do not deny any such thing. But if any disinterested scholar could study carefully the Jain literature, in their thousands of books preserved—or shall we say hidden—in Rajputana, Mussulmere, at Patna, and other places, and especially if he could but gain access to the oldest of their sacred volumes, he would find a perfect identity of philosophic thought, if not of popular rites, between the Jains and the Buddhists. The Adi-Buddha and Adinatha (or Adiswara) are identical in essence and in purpose. And now, if we trace the Jains back with their claims to the ownership of the oldest and most complete superb specimens of Indian architecture in sculpture, and their records of an almost incredible antiquity, we can hardly refuse to view them in the light which they claim for themselves. We must admit that in all probability they are the only true descendants of the primitive owners of old India."

The lecturer then said that there has been no religion on the face of the earth which could be noted as a better advocate of animal protection. The minutest animalcule as well as the majestic Archangel have, in the bosom of Jainism, equal rights of life. He then passed on to shew that matter (Pudgal) according to Jainism is indestructible, a view supported by modern science. He said that, for instance, the destruction of a piece of wood is but the form of the broken forks and in the ultimate molecules if burnt. He then proceeded to deal with the second part of his lecture, viz., the canon of interpretation. Jainism has laid down seven modes of interpreting things. These collectively have received the name of Sapta Bhangi Naya, i.e., the seven modes of predicating. Integrated in Nalgama, the first of them looks upon an incomplete action as complete, either when itis on hand or when conceived. For instance, if a man leaves for Calcutta, we say he has gone to Calcutta, although he might not have reached Calcutta. At the time the second, i.e., Sangraha, establishes that there is a unity in diversity. The third or Vyavahar is the mode of realising differences. The fourth Rijusutra is the mode of judging from current circumstances without having regard either to past or future conditions. For instance, if a man, when ten years ago was a king, now be a beggar, the Rijusutra mode would set him down as a beggar and not a king. The fifth Sindda is the mode of explaining seeming contradictions in words, etc. The sixth Samabhiroodha is the mode by which, from amongst the several meanings of a word, the most suitable is selected. The last is the Evambhuta mode which the lecturer termed "Positivism." The lecturer then said: "The Buddhists say that the world exists only in the sensation of man; the Shankaracharya of the Vedanta says of Maya; the Vedanta and Jainism says that both of them are right." They both looked at the world from different points of view. He then concluded by impressing upon the audience that if men, in a generous spirit, began to read and study the religious books of the world, not minding minute, useless and immaterial differences, they would find the same teaching in all of them.

GATHERING OF THE STUDENTS OF THE BOMBAY LAW SCHOOL.

A GATHERING of the students of the Bombay Law School took place on Sunday, at the Dadysett Atishbehram Hall, at 3-30 p.m., Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL. B., presiding.

An address to Mr. K. K. Santoke was read out by Mr. H. N. Writer, and Mr. M. R. Munim read a similar address, which was presented to Mr. K. M. Mowdavalla. Mr. Mowdavalla, in replying, remarked that it was by no fault of his duty that his part in the working of the law class, and that if he had attained any success in the work of the school it was due in a great measure to the co-operation which he had received from the students themselves. He hoped that the students would keep up in their future life the same qualities of regularity and hard work which they had shown in connection with the school. He wished the students success in their future career.

Mr. Santoke, in replying to the address presented to him, said that doing what he did he had merely done his bare duty and nothing more. He stated that he had always found it a source of pleasure to teach students ever since he took up the teacher's line after passing his B.A. examination. He was very much encouraged in his work by the idea that students were the best hopes of their country, whose prosperity depended in a very great measure on the character of its students. He advised them never to forsake the high principle of justice and truthfulness, whatever career they might take up, whether as vakils or as judicial officers in Native States, which had encouraged them to prosecute their studies in the school by means of scholarships. He hoped that though the senior students would now part with the school they would keep up their friendship with their teachers in future. In conclusion, he thanked them very heartily for the great honour they had done to him in return for the very little that he had been able to do for them.

Mr. Chandavarker observed that he felt very great pleasure in attending, and was glad to find that the students had profited by their teacher's lectures. From what he knew of Mr. Santoke's work in connection with the Students' Brotherhood he expected and was glad to find that he had been doing equally good work here. It had been well observed by Mr. John Morley that the study of law was not only necessarry for those who intended to practise as lawyers, but also for ordinary citizens. It was a great advantage of English political life that the leading statesman of England had gone through a course of judicial training at least by attending law lectures, and it would be a very desirable thing for ordinary people to learn to think judicially according to the well-known principles of distinguishing between relevant and irrelevant evidence. He trusted that in their future career the students would aim at a high moral standard in all they did and would keep themselves aloof from evil in all things. In conclusion, he wished the Bombay Law School long life and prosperity.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the worthy chairman, proposed and seconded by S. J. Talyarkhan, Surty, and Selwyn, students of the Law Class.

FROM time to time says the "Melbourne Age," a paragraph makes its appearance in European and American papers to the effect that the Victorian Government has offered a fabulous reward for the discovery of some means of ridding the colony of the rabbit pest. The announcement usually brings along some more or less extraordinary suggestion, with a request that the reward be sent on by return mail. One man had an idea for placing explosives in the burrows, which the rabbits would run against, and thus sustain instant distruction. Another alleged that an infallible cure was to plant miles of parsley in rabbit infested districts, as by eating parsly doe rabbits would have their milk dried up, and be unable to rear their offspring. These are merely samples of innumerable specifics that have been sent in from all over the world. The greatest genius in this line, however, has been discovered at home. A correspondent, who signs himself "O. C. G.," writes to us suggesting to the Lands department an infallible means for "catching" rabbits without the use of poisonous drugs. His idea is to sprinkle apples with snuff and place them in the parts which rabbits frequent. When the rabbits smell the snuff the sudden effort to sneeze "never fails to break their necks," and in some cases has been known to make them tumble base over apex for a considerable distance.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES do not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'s cotton circulated dated Hongkong January 18th says:—Sales during the fortnight have not been particularly heavy. However, under the stimulus of favourable advices from the North, and a rise equal to about dols. 2.50 here, reported from Bombay; a fair off-take has transpired at an advance of dol. ½ to 1 in Nos. 20 and 10. No. 16 has been in moderate request mostly at previous quotations, and evidences are not wanting now as to the near approach of the turning point of this count from its very high pedestal of higher rates by about dols. 2 to 3 than those of No. 20. No. 12 has been the only count which has ruled a shade easier. On the whole, as far as rates in this market are exclusively looked at, the tone of the market may be characterized as healthy with a likelihood of development in demand after the turn of the Chinese New Year on the 13th proximo, but relatively with the Bombay market the almost chronic disparity in values here and those at Bombay continues against the importers to no less an extent than dols. 4 to 6 per bale, and as no count is taken of the downward course of exchange, but the last bit in the world of every favourable feature reported from here and from the North is availed of to the most to abnormally inflate rates by speculators in Bombay, the reaching of the parity is as remote as ever and is almost becoming an impossible article of faith. Considering the heavy arrivals of raw cotton in Bombay from the growing districts nearly 8½ lacs of bales having arrived as against half a lac this time last year, and considering heavier receipts of late of American cotton in Liverpool and Manchester, and a consequent decline in its rates, the inflation at Bombay is nothing but abnormal and largely checks consumption here to the detriment of legitimate trade. Under the decline in exchange the rates in Bombay of anything should be lower by about 6 annees just for the scraping of a margin of commission, but the law of contrariety evidently prevails under the false inflation of speculation, and materially checks the certain development of demand that would follow a lower and easier range of rates. Sales during the fortnight total 6,200 bales consisting of

1,500	bales of No.	20	sold at dols.	85 to dols.	89 and 92
1,000	"	16	" "	83½ to "	90
800	"	12	" "	74 to "	77
2,300	"	10	" "	76 to "	78½
150	"	8/8	" "	65½ to "	70

leaving unsold stocks, under very moderate arrivals of 7,500 bales, and shipments to Coast Ports and North of about 4,000 bales, at 17,500 bales consisting of

6,500	bales of No.	20	8,000 bales of No. 10
300	"	16	700 " 8/8
2,000	"	12	

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 193½ wire and 193¾ post.

Shanghai has also experienced a rise of ½ to 1 tael in values as against the rise from Bombay referred to, and a fair offtake of about 5,500 bales has transpired consisting of 2,700 bales of No. 20—1,000 of 16—and 1,200 of 10. Some forward transactions for clearance after the Chinese New Year, and after the opening of the Northern Ports have been put through for No. 10 at Tls. 57, to 58½, and for No. 16 F. Petit at Tls. 70, under indentor's guarantee of exchange at Rs. 255. The closing rate advised has been Rs. 253 wire and 253½ post. Unsold stocks are computed at about 17,000 bales.

In Japan there has been good local inquiry and rates for Nos. 16 and 20 of native spinnings have continued firm at dols. 96 and dols. 100 respectively. Coorla No. 20 is quoted at dols. 101½ and Ripon No. 20 at dols. 99.

THE VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTY.

PROSPECTS OF NEGOTIATION WITH THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S organ, the "New York Times," in an article published on Jan. 12, urged as the most satisfactory solution of the pres ent difficulty an amicable arrangement between Great Britain and Venezuela, and said this was a solution to which the United States could have no possible objection. There is, moreover, ample confirmation from Washington of the statement that the President really desires to see Great Britain and Venezuela settle their boundary dispute between themselves. The only obstacle to such a settlement (says the "Times" New York correspondent) is the belief of the Venezuelan Government that they have at last entangled the United States in their dispute with British Guiana, but this would be got over if Mr. Olney were to hint to the Venezuelan Minister that an agreement would be desirable. It is assumed that Lord Salisbury has resolved to publish all documents relating to Venezuela as soon as they can be got ready has produced an excellent impression in the United States.

The London "Daily Chronicle" says it has reason to believe that Sir Augustus Hemming, K.C.M.G., the new Governor of British Guiana, will, on his proceeding to Georgetown to assume his new position, have authority to deal with the Venezuelan Government if the latter so wish. Sir Augustus Hemming leaves England on Feb. 26 next.

Mr. Nathaniel Burch, who has held the post of Venezuelan Consul in London for the past fifteen years, and who returned last year to England from a visit to South Africa, during which he has been in constant communication with his Government, has made a statement to a representative of Reuter' Agency in which he said:—

The attitude of the Venezuelan Government has been, and is, one of persistent readiness to refer the whole subject to arbitration. I do not doubt the United States Government will endeavour to support Venezuela's claim one whit beyond what is equitable and just. It is obvious that war would be very disastrous to a young country like the United Venezuela, even if she were backed up by a Power like the United States. I do not believe, however that the United States Government could by so illadvised act to the make a peaceful open dispute an actual war for in that case, American protection disastrous to the private and commercial interests of the country, whatever might be the result of the conflict. I believe that the United States intervention may conduce to an intelligent mutual understanding between Venezuela and Great Britain for a specific settlement. From any other point of view, however, United States intervention would be disastrous.

The Commission appointed by President Cleveland has completed its preliminary work and begun to meet daily. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has decided upon making a positive affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, and as appointed a committee to draw of a resolution in that sense.

The Venezuelan Republic has appointed a Commission for the purpose of examining the documents relating to the boundry dispute between herself and Great Britain.

The American papers have published the text of the letter from Lord Aberdeen to M. Fortique, written in 1842, at the time of the removal of the posts. While it is admitted that in his letter, dated March 30, 1844, Lord Aberdeen stated that in removing the posts Great Britain had not ceded any rights, it was contended that no document was in existence making any such contention at the time Great Britain ordered the removal, and that the removal was a tacit admission that the Schomburgk line was wrong. The following is the letter, the authenticity of which is stated to be unquestionable:—

"Foreign Office, Jan. 31, 1842.—The undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him on the 10th inst., by M. Fortique, &c., representing the alarm and account of which have been created in Venezuela on excitement the marks fixed by Schomburgk at different points of his survey near the month of the Orinoco, and renewing the request that her Majesty's Government will order the removal of those marks. The undersigned begs to inform M. Fortique in reply, that in order to meet the wishes of the Government of Venezuela, her Majesty's Government will send instructions to the Governor of British Guiana directing him to remove the posts which have been placed by Schomburgk near the Orinoco. But the undersigned is it his duty to distinctly declare to M. Fortique that though in order to put an end to the misapprehension which appears to exist in Venezuela with regard to the object of Schomburgk's survey, the undersigned has consented to comply with the renewed representations of M. Fortique upon this affair, her Majesty's Government must not be understood to abandon any portion of the rights of Great Britain over territory which was formerly held by the Dutch in Guiana.—The undersigned, &c. Aberdeen."

VALUE OF BRITISH TRADE WITH VENEZUELA.

"The Times" published, on Jan. 13, an article from a special correspondent, on the commercial and economic condition of Venezuela, in which it is pointed out that in regard to the trade of Venezuela with the outside world the value of English goods imported is greater than that from any other country.

The value of the produce exported amounted to a total of £4,110,000, of which no less than £3,680,000 was due to exports of coffee. Comparing the total payments to be made as against the value of the exports, payments for imported goods amounted to £3,930,000, while other payments, including £24,600 for foreign debt, aggregate £4,000,600. This shows a balance against Venezuela, and to this amount must be added about £90,000 for interest on Government internal bonds held in Europe. The mining industry is not so prosperous as it used to be. The value of gold exported in 1890 was £349,234, as compared with £180,000 in 1894, while in 2,890 the copper ores shipped were worth £97,990 and in 1894 no copper was exported.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Carthage, Captain M. deHorne, with the English mails of the 17th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ariel, Mrs and two childrens	Lindsay, Miss
Bunchur, Mr A J	Mitchell, Mr H
Brennan, Miss	Morris, Mr and Miss
Dods, Mrs F A and infant	Nicholls, Mr J
Evans, Mrs	Neil, Mr and Mrs & 2 children
Eger, Miss	Nicol, Mr
Fitzgerald, Lady Eva	Ogston, Mr
Fitzgerald, Lady Nesta	Paton, Mrs and Miss
Gray, Mr and Mrs	Pope, Miss M E
Good, Mr and Mrs	Phillipps, Miss F L
Gardon, Lt	Rose, Mr H
Hignott, Mrs	Rose, Mrs
Hollings, Mr R J A	Rowan, Miss F G
Harris, Mr Edward	Stooven, Mrs and 3 infants
John, Mr S	Smith, Mrs J W
Johnson, Mr Blois	Verardes, Mrs
Kreis, Mr H	Wordsworth, Mr G
Langley, Miss	

FROM BRINDISI.

Ahmed, Mr	Khairaz, Mr
Ardeshir, Mr J	Kinahan, Sir E
Bottinger, Mr	Nurse, Lt H H
Burgess, Mr P	Parfeit, Mr W
Cameron, Mr D	Raven, Mr
Conway, Mr	Richardson, Mr
Crosley, Mr, Mrs and Miss	Solasher, Mr
Crossley, Mr J M	Sprott, Mr and Mrs
Forrest, Mr and Mr	Steel, Mr E E
Edge, Mr John	Tait, Mr T S
Hossain, M Hamed	Taylor, Mr P C
Howell, Capt L J	Taylor, Miss A R
Inverarity, Mr	Twiger, Mr
Kaderbhoy, Mr J R	Warrington, Mr W

FROM PORT SAID.

Dohse, Mr A	Thomson, Surg-Capt, Mrs and Miss

FROM ISMALIA.

Fredericks, Mr H	Selwyn, Capt C H
Gowchrop, Mr	Waters, Mr J H

FROM ADEN.

Chowan, Mr, Mrs and two Misses	Kerr, Madt
Cowasjee Dossabhoy, Mr	Ruttonjee, Mr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

THE critical stage of the Transvaal trouble has been safely passed. A telegram from Pretoria states that the conference between Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger has been concluded, and that the result "is believed to be satisfactory as regards Dr. Jameson." A second telegram speaks of a "final agreement" having been arrived at. On Tuesday afternoon between the High Commissioner and the Transvaal State. Dr. Jameson and his officers are to conveyed, it it stated, to England, to be arraigned there. It is further stated that the rank and file of Jameson's forces have been already handed over to her Majesty's Government, and have "arrived at Volksrust" and that "Dr. Jameson and his officers will be sent to the border as soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been completed." Among other important news received from South Africa is the statement that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, after consultation with the Board of Directors of the South Africa Company, has decided to come to this country.

President Kruger has issued a proclamation that has produced a good impression. For months, he says, he had thought over what alterations and improvements would be desirable in the constitution of the State, but the unwarrantable instigations especially of newspapers had kept him back, and the men who now appeared as leaders had demanded improvements from him in a form and manner which they would not have dared to use in their own country, and thus it was impossible to take the proposals into consideration. It was his intention to submit a law to the Volksraad whereby a municipality with a mayor should be appointed for Johannesburg, and he asks the people to place their hands upon their hearts and answer if after what has occurred he should propose such a measure. He exhorts the inhabitants of Johannesburg to make it possible for the Government to appear before the Volksraad with the words "Forget and forgive."

The many dangers that at the present time threaten the British Empire, and the preparedness of this country for war, were

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

THE BATTLE OF KRUGERSDORP.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

It is only now (says a Cape Town telegram of January 7) that the full details of Jameson's disastrous fight are coming through. Many of those are brought by Captain Thatcher, who fought with Jamison, but managed to escape capture.

Letters from Johannesburg itself show that when it became known that fighting was likely, in addition to the women and and children, hundreds of miners, mostly Cornishmen, fled from the mines and out of the country. They were hooted in the streets as cowards, and white feathers were presented to them at the railway station.

When the end came, Captain Thatcher threw off the role of a fighting man and made his way through the Boer lines, declaring that he was a news paper correspondent. His story obtained credit, and he took the first opportunity of getting over the frontier. In the railway train, however, he was recognised by a detective, but the officer proved good hearted, and instead of handing him over to the authorities helped him to escape.

Captain Thatcher says the Boers were the first to open fire from their entrenched position, and they kept up the fire during the night when the moon shone. The men were exhausted enough then, but next day, when Jameson tried to get round the Boer position, it was seen that their situation was hopeless. The troopers were dropping off their horses from exhaustion following hunger, but the most terrible cry was that for water.

It was this want that hampered them almost from the start. The Maxims became hot from continuous fire. There was no water to cool them, and finally they became jammed.

During one of Jameson's desperate efforts to get through the Boers' lines a score of troopers were knocked over. Those that were wounded in the thighs lay as they fell but still fought on, loading and firing on the Boers as they advanced. They kept off a party of sixty Boers until the end came.

Two of the troopers, after one of Jameson's advances, made a desperate effort to rescue a wounded comrade who had been left behind. They failed in the attempt, and were captured by the Boers.

At the battle of Doornkop two men were about to fire at short range, when simultaneously they dropped their rifles. Each recognised the other—they had been to school together.

In a lull in the fighting a young Boer named Jacoby took pity on a wounded trooper and carried him some water. Whilst carrying out his act of mercy he was shot down and killed by another wounded trooper who had probably mistaken his intentions.

The flag of truce was torn from the shirt of one of the wounded men lying on the field and waved from a rifle barrel.

Dr. Jameson, when he recognised that he had failed and had surrendered, burst into tears and cried for some time like a child.

The troopers, maddened by privations and defeat, loudly cursed the Randt and all the people in it.

The Boers treated the prisoners well.

Directly after having had food and water they lay down on the battlefield and slept, or tried.

The Burgher forces occupied a mining property as a portion of their defences, placing a battery there which, however, was completely destroyed by the invaders.

Both Captain Coventry and Major Grey agree that the Lee-Metford bullet is wonderfully clean in its effects.

The dead were buried on the field where they fell. The graves are marked with the troop numbers of the men who lie below, and this is now the only sign of the great fight made by Jameson and his desperate men.

A DEFENCE OF DR. JAMESON.

Cape Town, January 14.—Mr. Murray St. Leger, replying in the "Cape Times" to the Dutch clergyman who compared Dr. Jameson to Jack Shepherd, says William of Orange is a more fitting prototype, for he led an armed force into England at the invitation of representative men, who appealed to him to help them in vindicating their liberties. The urgency of the situation and their need justified the employment of foreign auxiliaries. Jameson did exactly the same. The manifesto of the Uitlanders touched far more serious issues than those of James Stuart's time. The majority of the British in the Transvaal were not only ground under the heel of a despotic oligarchy, but absolutely denied the elementary right of a voice in their own taxation. They were threatened also with military violence by the argument of quick firing artillery. When America took up arms against the Stamp Act, Pitt rose from a sick bed to justify their violence. He maintained self-taxation to be the essential discriminating circumstances of political freedom. "I rejoice," he said, "that America has resisted. Three million people, so dead to all feelings of liberty as to voluntarily submit to be slaves, would have been fit instruments and slaves of the rest." The grievances of the Transvaal Uitlanders, continues the writer, as far exceeds in weight and violence that of the American colonists as it exceeds that of the Englishmen who, with the help of Dutch William, accomplished the Revolution, and established our freedom. Are success or failure the sole criteria of merit? Pitt said the Americans had not acted in all things with prudence and temper, but they were driven to madness by injustice. Will you punish their madness, which you occasioned?

The "Cape Press" says:—We warn President Kruger distinctly that unless he is prepared to make the concessions asked, and meet the colony in matters concerning railway, Customs, and fair trade, he will check the tide of colonial opinion. The Cape will only extend its sympathy to the Transvaal if the trade of the colony be placed on an equality with that of other States.

A CALL FOR STRONG PRESSURE.

Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett has received the following telegram from a Yorkshire man in the Transvaal, with whom he is acquainted:—

"Charlestown, (Natal January 15).—Most imperative that strong pressure from English Government is exercised upon Transvaal Government. Indignities to reform leaders and British subjects generally growing more unbearable daily, notwithstanding assured leniency.

It is explained that the message was sent from the Natal border because of the rigid Boer censorship of messages.

A WARNING TO THE BOERS FROM NATAL.

Pietermaritzburg, January 14.—The Natal journals, in their comments on the Transvaal crisis, declare that there is no doubt the Republic is under an obligation to Great Britain, as but for the Imperial proclamation matters would have ended in a war disastrous to the Republic. They agree that, Johannesburg having placed its cause in the hands of the Imperial Government, the Boers will now have to deal with the Imparial Government, and not with any political association in Johannesburg. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, they add, may be trusted to see that the Uitlanders do not suffer through their loyalty in acknowledging the supreme authority of her Majesty's Government.

THE QUEEN AND KRUGER.

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Hercules Robinson at Pretoria:—

Give the following message to the President of the South African Republic from me:—

"I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that her Majesty has heard with satisfaction that you have decided to hand over the prisoners to her Government.

"This act will redound to the credit of Your Honour, and will conduce to the peace of South Africa and to that harmonious co-operation of the British and Dutch races which is necessary for its future development and prosperity."

President Kruger replied:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of to-day with copy enclosed therein of a telegram received by your Excellency from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting your Excellency by command of her Majesty the Queen to inform me of a message in which her Majesty expresses her satisfaction at my decision to hand over the prisoners to her Majesty's Government.

"As I have already caused your Excellency to be informed, it is really my intention to act in this sense, so that Dr. Jameson and the British subjects who were under his command may be punished by her Majesty's Government, and I will make known to your Excellency the final decision as soon as Johannesburg shall have reverted to a condition of quietness and order.

"In the meantime, I have to request your Excellency to assure her Majesty the Queen of my high appreciation of her words, and, in proffering her my respectful wishes, to express my thanks for the same."

PRISONERS TO BE BROUGHT TO ENGLAND.

A Cape Town telegram of January 11 said:—Dr Jameson's men were sent by special train to-day to Durban. They will be put on board a troopship and taken to England. All officers under field rank go with the men. Dr Jameson and his men will be tried in England.

The Press Association learns that, as a result of inquiries made by the Secretary for the Colonies, a communication has been received at the Colonial Office, from which it appears that Mr. Jameson and his followers will be brought to England to be dealt with as the Queen may direct, and arrangements will probably be made to convey them from the Cape in a troopship.

MR. RHODES' OPINION.

The New York "World" has published the following telegram, dated Cape Town, January 12, and signed C. J. Rhodes:—"There are 70,000 new comers in the Transvaal, and the old population numbers 14,000. With the development of gold industry to a fuller extent the new comers will amount to 500,000 in five years, and, eventually, 1,000,000 or probably more. From time to time the position will be upset by the attempts of the new population to claim common civil rights, which eventually they certainly must get. Statesmanship should give them some rights now, as the present state of affairs is impossible for new comers, who own more than half the soil of the Transvaal and nine-tenths of the wealth of the country. The new males outnumber the old by five to one, and are composed largely of Americans, including the principal mine managers. England is the only great Power in South Africa, and she is now threatened with German interference, which she is bound to resent and resist. In this she should have America's sympathy, for blood is thicker than water. Americans, above all nations insist upon civil rights for their industries. Here at the Cape and in the Transvaal all my managers are Americans, yet we have the spectacle of the two great English-speaking nations of the world on the verge of war about some barren land in South America, whereas, if they were working in perfect harmony, the peace of the world would be secured."

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

In a proclamation to the people of the Rand, President Kruger says:—

Thousands have been misled and deceived, and it is clear that even among the so-called leaders of the movement there are many who have been deceived; a small number of designing men inside and outside this country have artfully stirred up the innocent inhabitants of Johannesburg under the mask of fighting for political rights, and when in their madness they thought the moment had come, they chose a certain Dr Jameson to cross the border of this Republic. Have they ever asked themselves to what they exposed you? I shudder when I think of the bloodshed that might have been caused had not a merciful Providence saved you and my Burghers. Now, I address you with full confidence. Strengthen the hands of the Government, and co-operate with it to make this Republic a country where all nationalities can live fraternally together. For months and months I have thought over what alterations and improvements would be desirable in the constitution of this State, but the unwarrantable instigations, especially of newspapers, have kept me back. The same men who have now appeared in public as leaders have demanded improvements from me in a tone and manner which they would not have dared to use in their own country. Through this it was impossible for me and my Burghers, the founders of the Republic, to take the proposals into consideration. It was my intention to submit a law at the first ordinary session of the Volksrad, whereby a municipality with a Mayor at its head should be appointed for Johannesburg, to whom the whole municipal government of the town would be entrusted. I ask you earnestly to put your hand from your heart and answer me this question—Dare I, and should I, after all that has happened, propose such to the Volksraad? The answer I give myself. I know that there are thousands in Johannesburg to whom I can with confidence entrust this. Let the inhabitants of Johannesburg make it possible for the Government to appear before the Volksraad with the words, 'Forget and forgive.'"

ARRESTS IN JOHANNESBURG.

The following message was dispatched from Johannesburg on January 10:—Twenty-two members of the Reform Committee, including Colonel Rhodes, Sir Drummond Dunbar, Mr. Lionel Phillips, and Dr. Sauer, were arrested at the Club last night on a charge of high treason, and conveyed to Pretoria.

Complete tranquility continues, and the populace appear perfectly indifferent.

According to "Debrett," Sir Drummond Miles Dunbar is the seventh Baronet of Durn, Banffshire, and was born in November 1845. His address in "Debrett" is given as Johannesburg. He married in 1873 Maria Louise Hancorn, of Melville Park, Lower Albany, South Africa. "This family of the Dunbars," says "Debrett," "claims descent from Patrick, ninth Earl of March, and is also lineally descended from James, fifth Earl of Moray."

Colonel Rhodes is a brother of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes.

Mr Lionel Phillips is one of the most prominent of the leaders of the Uitlanders, and his speeches throughout the Uitlander movement during the autumn attracted much attention in this country.

AUSTRALIAN LOYALTY.

The Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, dispatched the following cable message to Lord Salisbury:—

"From Prime Minister of New South Wales. The Government of Australia and Tasmania view with satisfaction the prompt and fearless measures adopted by her Majesty's Government in defence of integrity of Empire. We desire to convey our united assurances of loyal support. The people of Australia are in full sympathy with the determination of the mother country to resent foreign interference in matters of British and colonial concern—Signed on behalf and at request of Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, G. H. Reid."

BRITAIN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE FLYING SQUADRON READY FOR SEA.

The ships of the Flying Squadron—battleships, first-class cruisers, second-class cruisers, and torpedo-boat destroyers—which were ordered last week to be prepared for immediate commission, were on Tuesday reported ready for sea, and were commissioned early on the day at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport. The work of manning the ships and placing the stores on board was carried out very speedily and without a single hitch. Rear-Admiral Dale, who is to Command the Flying Squadron, saluted the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth early in the forenoon; and shortly thereafter he hoisted his pennant on the first-class battleship Revenge, the flagship of the Squadron. At Portsmouth there was a march past of the Royal Marine Artillery before they went on board the ships and "it was the subject of general remark that the men wore white helmets, as though they were destined for service in a warm climate." This is the nearest guess that has yet been made as to the destination of the Squadron, the ships of which have been ordered to assemble at Spithead on Friday, whence, it is said, the Admiral will sail under sealed orders.

LOOKING TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

The movement now in progress for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve is (writes a correspondent) rapidly spreading in all parts of Great Britain, and bids fair in a few days to show, in addition to the force of 233,000 of all arms now on the active list, another 100,000 ex-Volunteers, who, as a second line of defence, are ready and willing to take their place again in the ranks should any serious necessity arise for taking up arms, in the use of which they have been well trained. Returns roughly obtained last Saturday show that there are half a million of men (ex-Volunteers) in the prime of life who are willing to come forward—those who, after several years' training, resigned owing to business and other causes. Of this vast body the names and addresses of over 50,000 had up to Saturday, been distinctly traced and entered on the reserve rolls at the various headquarters and quite another 50,000 or more, it is confidently anticipated will be added in the course of this week. With this view the promoters of the movement, commanding officers of most of the principal regiments, are anxious that there should be as little delay as possible on the part of those who are in good health, and not over fifty years of age, to send in their names and addresses, with the rank held at the date of resignation. It is not suggested that the reserve men should attend drill or even go to the range for musketry practice. All that is asked for is that they should attend the annual government inspection of the corps to which they are or may be attached, and there answer to their names.

ALL who are interested in the efficiency of the Indian garrison, writes the *Pioneer*, must have heard with regret that General Nairne is likely to be forced to take leave owing to ill-health. During his tenure of office the troops in the Bombay Command have made marked progress, and the Native regiments have reached a far higher standard of efficiency than that which formerly obtained. This in part is due to the scheme of reorganisation, under which men of the same caste and class are brought together, the battalions being no longer of that heterogeneous kind which effectually prevented any *esprit de corps*. Good recruits make fine soldiers and officers will work hard when the material to their hand seems to promise well. On the Bombay side there have never been wanting British officers, keen to do their duty and full of soldierly spirit, but they must often have been disheartened when their recruiting-parties came back empty-handed or with only an inferior batch of men. Now matters have changed considerably and the outlook for the future is a bright one. General Nairne has inspired those under him with the feeling that the opportunity had at last come of making a great stride in the race for efficiency, and it has been made with a will. The Commander-in-Chief in India was much impressed during his recent tour with all that he saw in the Bombay Command, and the General Order issued on his departure must have been pleasant reading in every cantonment. We need only quote one paragraph to show how generous was the praise given by Sir George White. Officers and men were assured that "there was no part of that great Indian Army, which is now united under his command, the efficient condition of which he could assert with a higher confidence or in which he felt a juster pride."

SIGNORA DUSE has received a rare honour from the King of Sweden, the Medal of Sciences and Arts. The King presented the distinguished actress with his photograph, signed by his own hand. The reporter of the incident says that the King, who is a great musician, sang to Madame Duse an ancient ballad, and, when the interview closed, addressed Madame Duse in Italian as follows: "Well, Signora, you have travelled all over the world, and I never more from my country. I hope that good fortune may bring you among us once more. If I am not here I shall be in the country, and I hope you will come to me there, for my house shall be ever ready to receive you."

MR. BALFOUR ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PLAIN TALK ON THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. BALFOUR on Wednesday Jan. 15th addressed a mass meeting of his constituents in the Volunteer Drill Hall, Ardwick, Manchester. The audience numbered several thousand, and was highly enthusiastic.

ARMENIA.

Dealing with international politics, Mr. Balfour touched first on the Armenian difficulty. True it is, he said, that we have succeeded—Europe has succeeded—in maintaining what is called the European Concert in connection with the Eastern question; and to those who know what the reopening of the Eastern question means—to those who know what frightful sufferings the reopening of that question probably will entail upon a great many nations, many communities, and large sections of humanity—the fact that this has been accomplished by the European Concert will appear no light matter. But I have, with much pain and reluctance, also to admit that the European Concert, which has been thus successful in maintaining—which has been thus successful in defending—the reopening of the Eastern question has not been equally successful in introducing those reforms—in inducing the Sultan to adopt those reforms in the administration of Turkey, in the absence of which I fear it is impossible to hope that the reopening of the Eastern question will be indefinitely deferred. I say no more upon a subject most painful to all those who have watched the course of events in Armenia; but what I have said will indicate both the objects of her Majesty's Government and the qualified success which the efforts of her Majesty's Government have been able to attain. But, in truth, public interest has been in the last few weeks violently deflected from Asia, and turned in the direction of Africa and of America; and it is of Africa and of America that I would now venture to address to you a few remarks. (Hear, and cheers.)

THE TRANSVAAL.

On one aspect, indeed, of the African question I am precluded by my public duty from say anything. But I pass—I gladly pass—from this branch of the African question to two others of more importance, perhaps, as regards the future, though not more interesting, probably, to the individuals I am addressing. Those two questions relate respectively to the internal and to the external policy of the Transvaal State. Let me then say, with regard to the internal policy of the Transvaal State, that, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, animated as they are by friendly feelings towards the State, it is quite impossible, human nature being what it is, that matters shall ever be satisfactory in the Transvaal as long as the system of government, there is founded upon so artificial—I am justified in saying so inequitable a basis. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) President Kruger has shown himself capable, and I has shown himself possessed of generosity which is not the least to be admired because it has coincided with the highest political wisdom. I entertain, therefore, the most sanguine hopes that he will see what I venture to say that every man, women and child in Europe or America sees who has studied this question—namely, that in the interest—first of the Uitlanders, secondly of the Boers, and thirdly of South Africa itself—it is of the first necessity that those long promised reforms in the Constitution of the Transvaal should without unnecessary delay be carried into effect. (Cheers.)

EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

My second observation with regard to the external policy of the Transvaal—on the external relations of the Transvaal—brings me to quite a different order of ideas. You have heard it contested—you have heard it hotly debated, whether the Queen is the Suzerain of the Transvaal—whether Great Britain possesses the suzerainty of the Transvaal. Ladies and gentlemen, I never came to dispute about words as long as the things signified by the words are plain, and the things that we ought to mean, that we ought to signify by any word we use expressing the relation between the Transvaal and us are absolutely plain, and there need be no question about it. (Hear, hear.) The Transvaal is a free and independent Government as regards internal affairs. As regards its external affairs, it is subject to the control of this country. (Cheers.) You may call that suzerainty or not as you please; or if you don't choose to call it suzerainty, search the ample vocabulary of International law, and find, if you can, a more appropriate term. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Whether you call it suzerainty or not, whether you call it something else, let there be no mistake as to what it is. We control the external relations of the Transvaal, and we will admit no foreign interference. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) But let me hasten to add that, as far as my knowledge and belief goes, there is no foreign country prepared to dispute the doctrine which I have just laid down. (Cheers.)

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

Turning to the American difficulty, Mr. Balfour, replying to the charge of British aggression upon their territories, said:—I do not believe that if you were to ransack England from end to end, if you were to look into the most private memoranda of the Foreign Office through the two generations which have passed since President Monroe's Message, if you were to search among members of Parliament, among Ministers, among the ordinary public, among even the crotcheteers, or the lunatics—(laughter)—you would find one single individual who ever desired to see what is called the forward policy adopted by Great Britain either in north or in South America. (Hear, hear.) We are content and have always been content both in North America and in South America, to do our best by the colonies we possess—to do our duty—both to develop them, and, if need be, to protect them. (Cheers.) But we have never desired, and we do not desire now, either to interfere with the domestic concerns of any south American State, or to acquire for our own any territory that belongs to them. Indeed, I believe that if one of those revolutions which are said to be not unknown in Venezuela—(laughter)—were to end in a proposition from the Venezuelans themselves that we should add Venezuela to the possessions of the British Crown, and that we should take it under our protection and incorporate it with our Empire, though the honour of such a request would be high and great, I think the responsibility would be declined by any British statesman to whom it could possibly be made. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour went to repudiate the idea of war in settling this controversy.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have been almost inevitably compelled to dwell to-night upon topics—disquieting topics—topics, it may be, full of difficulty and of menace for the future. But think not, I beseech you, that I at this moment take a pessimistic view of the future of the country. I do not believe—speaking for myself—I do not believe that public opinion on the other side of the Atlantic or in Europe will permit the outbreak of a war whose end no man can foresee. (Cheers.) I would not have you, therefore, leave this room under the impression that I am a prophet of evil things, or that I look forward to dark days for the Empire of which we are citizens. That is not the case. We, after all, have no cause of quarrel that I can discover with any nation, large or small, powerful or insignificant, upon the face of the world. We desire no man's territory. We wish not to interfere with any present interest, or any legitimate ambition, which any State may possess. Our own work within our own sphere is sufficient for us. That will tax our energies to the utmost. That will supply statesmen with all the material which they may require for the most energetic labours for the development of Britain and the British Empire. But, if it needs must be that war should come—which I do not believe—I do not think it is a contingency of which we have at the present moment, any special reason to be afraid. (Cheers.) The British Empire is not like the Spanish Empire of the seventeenth century—a helpless hulk lying upon the waters tempting depredation by its wealth, but unable by weakness to beat off the depredators. No, gentlemen, there never was a moment, I belive, in the recent history of this country when the British Empire was a better fighting machine than it is at the present time. (Loud cheers.) The energetic efforts of successive Governments, principally of the Unionist Government—efforts which existed between 1886 and 1892, and the Home Rule Government which succeeded it between 1892 and 1894—chiefly through their efforts in the last decade and more an addition has been made to the fighting power of the Empire of which the Empire itself, I believe, is not aware. I don't think that this force will be called upon to act. But, if by any mischance—if by the madness of peoples or the ambition of rulers it should unhappily be that we have again to do what our forefathers did before us—namely, to fight for our country—I don't believe for one instant that we shall be found unprepared, or that the result of that contest will be other than it has been in the past—(cheers)—or that we shall come out of it with diminishing glory or diminishing power. (Loud and continued cheering.)

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 1.

10 p.m.	739

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

6 a.m.	689
10 a.m.	787
2 p.m.	814
4 p.m.	803

PERHAPS, remarks the *Englishman*, Mr. Tata is the most enterprising of the three gentlemen who have come across from Bombay as a deputation from the millowners of that city. All of them have been put to trouble and inconvenience on account of the hurried nature of their departure, but Mr. Tata starts for Egypt from Bombay at the end of the week. By coming to Calcutta at the present juncture, therefore, he has left himself just sufficient time to return to Bombay six hours prior to the starting of his steamer.

THE COLDNESS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

THE QUEEN AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" January 16 says:—On Wednesday last week, an autograph letter from the Queen, which had been brought to Berlin by special messenger, was delivered to Kaiser Wilhelm. His Majesty's reply, also written by his own hand, will by this time be laid before the Queen. I understand that the Emperor remarked to persons in his entourage that he has replied in a way that he thinks will be acceptable to her Majesty.

Of course, the interchange of letters had reference to the present political situation, and its importance in this respect can hardly be exaggerated. Englishmen will feel, no doubt, that if the Queen thinks it the best course for her to communicate personally with her grandson at this procure it is because the fully appreciates those keenly patriotic feelings which have only once before in her reign been aroused to the same pitch of intensity. On the other hand, if Kaiser Wilhelm thus proves his high regard for the personal advice and opinions of her Majesty by his prompt and cordial response, the British nation will know how to show its approval and its gratitude.

In the brief and graceful terms of his reply, the German Emperor voluntarily proffers his hand to a proud and yet generous pepole, which has had just cause to feel itself injured. His Majesty also confirms with his Royal word the assurances already given by his responsible Ministers that he had no intention to cast a slur upon the dignity of England.

The Anglo-German campaign will, it is now hoped be terminated by an honourable peace. If Germany has displayed an unusually unanimous acquiescence in the action of its Kaiser, the great Teutonic Empire, with its Monarch, will henceforth be more ready to take cognizance of an equally significant but hitherto not always appreciated fact, that the Queen can now as always, rely upon the loyal and unswerving support of the whole of the British Empire scattered throughout the world.

The Semi-Official "Koelnische Zeitung" writes:—"Who in the world will be imposed upon when an English newspaper assures its readers that the German Emperor has addressed a letter to the Queen of England, in which he pledged his words as a monarch that he did not intend to cast a slur on the dignity of Great Britain by his telegram to President Kruger? Private correspondence between the Emperor and the Queen is naturally kept from public knowledge: but the British press may take this much as certain, that in this correspondence the German Emperor has not deviated one inch from the line of conduct adopted by his responsible advisers towards the British Government. His Majesty had not the slighest ground for defending the words of his despatch to any body. All such insinuations and perversions only afford fresh proof of the extent to which the gret number of British newspapers lost their heads in this matter, and we can only express the hope that they will soon return to a calmer judgement and a clearer preception of the real facts of the case."

BAD EFFECT ON GERMEN TRADE.

The Press Association learns, on inquiry in commercial circles of the City of London, that strong complaints are being made by the German houses of the serious damage they are sustaining by reason of the strained relations between England and Germany. Firms importing from Germany and finding a market in England have naturally been the chief sufferers, and there are strong indications that they will not easily recover the lost ground. It was stated on reliable authority, with regard to one big import firm dealing in fancy goods, that orders during last week had fallen of nearly 60 per cent, as compared with the corresponding week of last years, and it is highly probable that other firms of the same class have been qually unfortunate.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—JAN. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H V Drake Brockman, B C S	Lieut A H Ommaney
Mr R G sodonald, B	Lieut C R M Hutchinson
Mr J W Collett, Bo	Brig Surg Lieut Col C W Mackay
M J F G Vivian	Surg Capt W R Clark
Lieut F N Burton	
Lieut J Bowring	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T W Holderness, B C S, till April 1, 1896	Mr A J Wells, B, 2 mos
Mr E H Blakesley, B C S, 3 mos	Mr M E Couchman, M C S, 6 mos
Mr G R Dampier, B C S, 6 mos	Mr W F Grahame, M C S, 9 mos
Mr G F G Forbes, B C S, 4 mos	Major A H Wilmer, 6 mos
Mr C S Bayley, B C S, till Oct 22 1896	Lieut A B Sangster, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A W Slater, B	Lieut W F Stevenson
Mr H D Johnston, B	Lieut H Lowther
Mr G W Hinde, B	Lieut M F B Kappey
Mr H W Evans, B	Lieut W A Hill
Col P W Percy-Smith	Lieut G H Bell
Lt Col H M Rose, D S O	Condr J Land
Capt L W C Korrich	Condr H Gould

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	20,800	30	23,830
Or per mile of Railway	26	181	....	207
For previous week of half-year..	2,090	8,000	10	10,010
Total for 2 weeks	5,090	28,800	40	33,840
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,500	22,418	31	25,069
Per mile of Ry.	23	191	....	217
Total to corresponding date do.	4,440	38,483	53	42,975

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,239
Ditto to date ..... " 9,135

I. M. RAILWAY.

(11 days ending 11th January 1896.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the period.	Dec. for the period.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers.	75,230	71,552	3,687	...	3,687	...
Parcels, &c.	1,05,578	1,14,331	...	5,753	...	5,753
Goods						
Other earnings	6,959	5,780	1,179	...	1,179	...
Total for period	1,90,774	1,91,663	...	889	...	...
Aggregate	1,90,774	1,91,663	...	...	...	889

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,496 Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for 11 days ending 11th January, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	2,93,423	9,83,833	9,627	12,91,894
Corresponding 12 days last year. Open 1,490 Miles...	...	...	...	13,23 04
Decrease				Rs. 31,159

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Sir George Johnson, M.D.

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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

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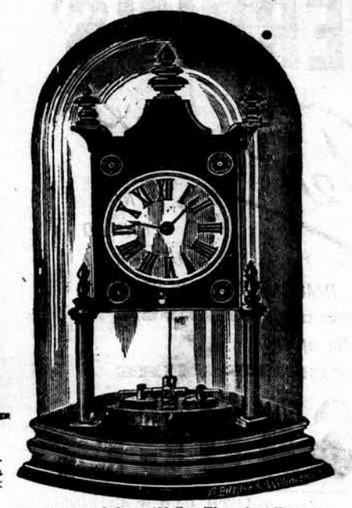

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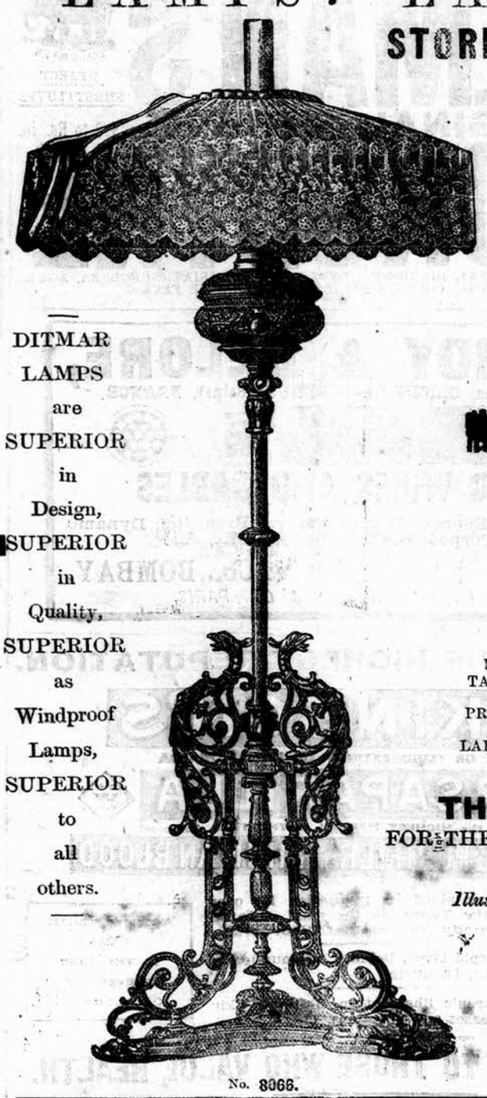

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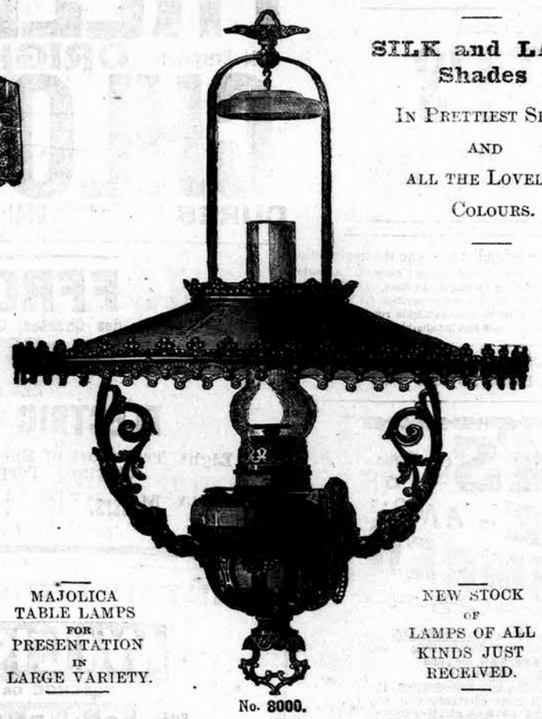

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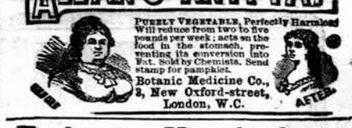

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.